

The canal will be of great benefit to America, and of importance to all the world. It will be of advantage to us industrially and also as improving our military position. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all of these

allowing to their slaves commerce by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisites of development.

**A Pacific Cable.**

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the Secretary of State, asking whether permission would be granted to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii, and whether such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Mr. Taft, Secretary of State, at once accepted the offering, leaving the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the communication was received.

Meanwhile the Commercial Pacific Cable Company and proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application for the right of way for the laying of lines of soundings taken by the United States steamer Albatross, for the purpose of discovering the route.

Reading consideration of this subject, it appeared important and desirable to have the route of the cable ascertained, to examine and use the soundings, if it

was possible. It is justified both by financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population. It brings the Pacific Islands into closer relations with the active business world, keeps the farmer in daily touch with the market, and thus gives him the full force; it enhances the value of farm produce, makes farm life far pleasanter, and enables the farmer to share in the undesirable current from country to city.

It is to be hoped that the Congress make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established, and for its further extension.

**Irrigation of the American West.**

Many subjects of more importance have been taken up by the Congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally-aided irrigation for the American West. It is a subject, however, in which there has been much. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted, it is not surprising that the Government protection will grow more rapidly than throughout the public-land States.

[illegible]

greater than that granted to any other  
Defendant by any foreign power and greater  
than that granted to any other Defendant  
under their own governments. Save the  
Japanese alone, no other Government has  
ever granted such a large right of self-  
government; but we have certainly gone  
to the limit that, in the interests of the  
world, it is necessary to grant to any  
people. To go further, to go faster than  
we have now going, would be to make  
the world a chaos of warring States. No policy ever  
entered into by the American people has  
violated the principle of holding the Philippi-  
nes.

[illegible][illegible]

greater than that granted to any other  
 dependent by any foreign power and greater  
 than that granted to any other territory  
 under their own governments, save the  
 Japanese alone, who have not yet been  
 given the same rights of liberty and self-  
 government; but we have certainly gone to  
 the limit that we can go, and we have  
 done this for ourselves it was wise or just  
 to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than  
 we can go, would be to do harm to the  
 people of the islands. No policy ever  
 entered into by the American people has  
 been so successful as the policy of waiting  
 until the policy of helping the Philippines.  
 The triumph of our arms, above all the  
 triumph of our policy, has been that we  
 have come sooner than we had any right to expect.  
 Too much praise cannot be given to  
 the policy of waiting until the policy of  
 helping both in warfare and from an ad-  
 ministrative standpoint in preparation for  
 the day when the Philippines shall be  
 turned to the civil authorities for the way  
 in which they have planned, and the  
 Government has ground thus made  
 ready for them. The change, the un-  
 derstanding, the peace, the justice, the  
 and the general kind-heartedness and  
 humanity of our troops have been strikingly  
 shown in the Philippines. The army has  
 150,000 troops in the islands. All told, over  
 100,000 have been sent there.

**Continuation of the Statement of the**  
**Secretary of War.**—The army and the  
 civil authorities together, it may be ques-  
 tioned, whether anywhere else in modern  
 warfare, have been so successful in the  
 of real constructive statesmanship than our  
 people have given in the Philippine Islands.  
 The Philippines, in the aggregate, very numerous,  
 who have accepted the United States and  
 the United States Government, and who  
 with hearty good will for the welfare of  
 the United States.

The army has been reduced to the minimum  
 allowed by law. It is very small for  
 the Philippines. The army has been  
 kept at the highest point of efficiency.  
 The senior officers are given scant  
 chance under existing conditions to ex-  
 ecute commands commensurate with their  
 rank, under circumstances which would  
 be a real test of their ability in war.  
 The system of maneuvering our army  
 in bodies of some little size has been  
 very successful.

The measures providing for the reorgani-  
 zation of the militia system and for  
 the establishment of a national guard,  
 which has already passed the House,  
 should receive prompt attention and  
 action.

**Naval Maneuvers and Their Object.**  
 For the first time in our history naval  
 maneuvers on a large scale are being held  
 in the Philippines. The naval com-  
 mander of the navy. Constantly increasing  
 attention is being paid to the gunnery,  
 and the navy is being trained to the  
 it should be. It is urged that the in-  
 crease in the navy is being trained to the  
 Navy is the opportunity for improving  
 the manhood of the navy.

The navy has been the mark of  
 building up the navy, providing every year  
 additional fighting craft. We are a very  
 young navy. The navy is a very young  
 and great in population; a country, more-  
 over, which has an army diminutive indeed  
 compared with the navy. The navy is a  
 class power. We have deliberately made our  
 own certain foreign policies which demand  
 a navy of the size of the navy. The  
 Isthmian Canal will greatly increase the  
 efficiency of our navy if the navy is of suf-  
 ficient size. The navy is a very young  
 navy, but the building of the canal would  
 be merely giving a lifeline to our navy  
 power. The navy is a very young navy,  
 and should be treated as the cardinal feature  
 of American foreign policy; but it would be  
 attended to back it up, and it can be backed  
 up only of a thoroughly good navy.

**POSTAL REVENUES INCREASE.**  
**Business and Finance.**—The progress  
 of Free Branch Mail in the Philippines.  
 The striking increase in the revenues  
 of the postoffice department shows clearly the  
 activity of our people and the increasing  
 activity of the business of the Philippines.  
 The receipts of the postoffice department for  
 the year ending June 30, 1907, have in-  
 creased to \$21,545,937.72, an increase of  
 \$10,210,653.67 over the preceding year, the  
 increase being 32.5 per cent. The increase  
 of postal service. The magnitude of the  
 increase will best appear from the fact that  
 the postal service for the year 1900  
 amounted to but \$5,738,067.

Rural free delivery service is no longer  
 a thing of the future. It is a thing of the  
 fixed policy. The results following the in-  
 troduction have fully justified the Congress  
 in its policy of rural free delivery service  
 establishment and extension. The average

needs a good line, and the Philippines  
 for homesteads and pre-emptive  
 white man settlements.

How to Deal with the Indians.  
 In dealing with the Indians one  
 should be their ultimate absorption  
 of their people. But in many cases  
 this absorption is not possible, and the  
 slow. In portions of the Indian Territory  
 the Indian blood has gone on at a  
 some time with the Indian blood.  
 education, so that there are plenty of  
 blood who are free of the Indian  
 in point of social, political, and economic  
 associations. These are the Indians.  
 They are other tribes, which have been  
 no perceptible advance toward such ex-  
 tinction, and the Indians have been  
 to prevent their going forward. The  
 first and most important step toward  
 the Indian is to give them the right  
 mind to care his living; yet it is not im-  
 possible to be assumed that in each  
 of the soil or stock-raisers. These  
 duties may properly be ascribed, and  
 the Indians are not to be given the  
 ability for industrial or even com-  
 mercial pursuits should be encouraged to do  
 the best they can.

Every effort should be made to develop  
 the Indian along the lines of natural  
 rule. The Indians are not to be  
 industries peculiar to certain tribes,  
 as the various kinds of basket weaving,  
 pottery, and the like, which are the  
 work. Above all, the Indian boys and  
 men should be given a command of the  
 English language. The Indians should be  
 prepared for a vigorous struggle with  
 competition for the land. The Indians  
 rather than for immediate relief. The  
 some more highly developed communal

**Science Brought to Farmer's Aid.**  
 The Department of Agriculture in the  
 recent years has there been greater suc-  
 cess than in that of giving scientific aid to  
 the farmer. The Department of Agriculture  
 how most effectively to help them.  
 There is no need of insisting upon the  
 of the Department of Agriculture. It is  
 fundamentally necessary to the welfare  
 the republic as a whole. In addition to  
 the Department of Agriculture, the  
 and vegetable plagues, and warring ag-  
 riculture when here introduced, much effort  
 has been made to improve the methods  
 the introduction of new plants spe-  
 cially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar  
 conditions of the Philippines. The  
 country.

The District of Columbia is the only  
 of our territory in which the national  
 government exercises local or municipal  
 government. The consequences of this  
 arrangement is a free hand in the  
 certain types of social and economic in-  
 fluences which are not to be found in  
 municipal in their character. The govern-  
 ment should see to it, for instance,  
 that the District of Columbia is not  
 in Washington is of a high character,  
 evils of slum dwellings, whether in a  
 of the District of Columbia, and the  
 districts or of the back alley type, shoul  
 never be permitted to grow up in Wash-  
 ington. The Department of Agriculture  
 every respect for all the cities of the co-  
 ntry.

The water-supply law, for the  
 protection of the fires and limbs of  
 way employees, which was passed in  
 the Philippines, has been a great success.  
 has resulted in saving thousands of  
 lives. Experience shows, however,  
 that there are still many points to be  
 met.

**Useless Public Documents.**  
 There is a growing tendency to pro-  
 duce public documents which are of no  
 for which there is no public demand  
 for the printing of which there is no  
 need. The Department of Agriculture  
 many of the departments unless it con-  
 sidering of permanent value, and the  
 with the other public documents. The  
 materially on all the printing which it  
 now become necessary to provide.  
 The Department of Agriculture is  
 the year in the extension of the new  
 system of making appointments in the  
 Department of Agriculture. The  
 law to the District of Columbia, it  
 is necessary to provide for the  
 established by law on a basis pro-  
 for appointment and promotion only in  
 accordance with the law.

Additional to President's Residence.  
 Through a wise provision of the Congress  
 at its last session the White House, which  
 had become disused by the incursions of  
 the public, was to be restored to its  
 to what it was planned to be by Wash-  
 ington. In making the restoration the  
 Department of Agriculture is making  
 as possible to the early plans for  
 and the building of a central ad-  
 ministration building.

the white man's is the property of the colored man. The word "property" in this sentence is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments to mark the place and time of our country's birth.

On Nov. 3, 1902, 11,450 rural free delivery centers had been established and were

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich.  
Wednesday noon until Thursday noon  
each week.  
Can be found other days at Opera  
House Building, Roscommon, Mich.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

## THE PRESIDENT'S PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

For Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the people of that island have been treated with wisdom with which it has been covered here. There have been such as to make a service to the people of Porto Rico, and the administration.

**PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES**

On the Rights of Liberty and Government to Reach Limit of Advisability.

It is the duty of the United States to maintain the Declaration of Independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippines. The United States has been from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late invasion of the Philippines from the south, it is especially true upon the Congress to maintain the peace in the Philippines. It is not to our credit as a nation to allow which has been seen for thirty years.

introduced. Not only does each man enjoy such rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness as he has never before

**LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.**  
**M. HANSON, K. of R. S.**  
**C. C. WESDOTT, O. G.**

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**GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.**  
**MARILDA SMITH, President.**  
**EDNA WAINWRIGHT, Secretary.**

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**CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 83—Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m.**  
**PERRY OSTRANDER, Master.**  
**JOHN A. LOVE, Secretary.**

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**MODERATORS & TEACHERS SOCIETY meet in**

The triumph of our arms, above all triumph of our laws and the principles, come sooner than we had any right to

at 3.30 P. M.  
 Mrs. H. J. Osborn, Secretary. Mrs. W. J. Hoover, President.

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**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

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**Bank of Grayling**

SUCCESSOR TO

**Crawford Co. Exchange Bank**

civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better exam-


**MARIUS HANSON,**  
**PROPRIETOR,**  
**GRAYLING, MICHIGAN**

Interest paid on certificates of deposit.  
Collections promptly attended to.  
All accommodations extended that are  
consistent with safe and conservative  
banking.

in bottles of some little size, has been  
gun and should be steadily continued.  
The measures providing for the re-

MARTIN HANSON, Cashier.

**S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,**  
**Physician and Surgeon.**  
Office over Foster's Drug Store.  
Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to  
evenings.  
Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

 **C. C. WESCOTT**

building up the navy, providing every additional fighting craft. We are a rich country, vast in extent of territory.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN

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Office--Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.  
Office hours--8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

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**GEO. L. ALEXANDER,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.**  
Fine Lands Bought and  
Sold on Commission.  
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After

## POSTAL REVENUES INCREASE

**GRAYLING, ——— MICH**  
Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of  
the Bank.

**O. PALMER,**  
**Attorney at Law and Notary.**  
Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**  
Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes  
and purchase and sale of real estate promptly  
attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, op-  
posite the Court House.

fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the Congress in the large appropriations made for

**H. H. WOODRUFF**  
**Attorney-at-Law.**  
Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich.  
Wednesday noon until Thursday noon  
each week.  
Can be found other days at Opera  
House Building, Roscommon, Mich.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYING, NICHOLSON.  
RE-MARK BOUNDARY  
CONTINUOUS VISIBLE LINE DESIRED BY MINERS.

Dominion Astronomer Will Confer with Chief of Geodetic Survey on Matter—Minnesota Supreme Court Renders Decision on Gifts of Liquor.

W. P. King of Ottawa, Canada, a Dominion astronomer, is coming to Washington to confer with the chief of the geodetic survey for the purpose of devising plans for the more permanent marking of the forty-ninth parallel from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, and for tracing it on the ground in the rugged mountains where the line had been previously marked at long intervals. The mining interests now call for a continuous visible line. An examination of the line was made a year ago under the direction of the coast and geodetic survey. Congress probably will be asked for an appropriation to carry out the work of demarcation.

## IN JAIL FOR GIVING A DRINK.

Minnesota Supreme Court Holds Prisoner on Quaker Charge.

A man who gives a drink to a friend is violating the law unless he has a license. This is the substance of a decision rendered by Justice Lovely of the Minnesota Supreme Court in the case of the State in the matter of Harry Krebs, a waiter at the Hotel St. Paul, who was charged with giving a drink to a friend. The court held that the law was violated, and the prisoner was held on a \$500 bond.

## CITY LACKS DROP OF WATER.

River Shifts Course and Leaves People at Mercy of Possible Fire.

The sudden shifting of the main channel of the Missouri River to the lower side has left Nebraska City, Neb., without a water supply. The water mains are drained and every basin is empty. The electric light plant is shut down and the streets are dark. The breaking out of a fire might cause disaster. It may be days or weeks before the pipes can be extended to the river's new channel. Meanwhile every manufactory in the city dependent on steam or electricity must be shut down.

## Fire from Collapsed Hotel.

Hotel Windy, a small hotel, collapsed in Baltimore and is a total wreck.

None of the forty guests was injured. Owing to a small crack in a wall, building inspector Prosser condemned the building and ordered it vacated. The guests moved into what was considered a safe portion of the building. At midnight the guests, scantily clad, sought other sleeping quarters.

## Burglar Gets Fifteen Years.

George Dickinson, alias "Weezy," the burglar who was arrested in Philadelphia after a desperate fight with police, and who was discovered by detectives to be a robber by night and a business man by day, was tried and convicted and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

## Had Fire at Princeton.

Dickinson Hall, the big recreation building of the academic department of Princeton University, narrowly escaped being burned to the ground. It is thought that some one dropped a lighted cigarette in the hallway and that the woodwork took fire. The loss is \$5,000.

## Great Western in Omaha.

It is announced in Omaha that the Great Western had carried its point against the Union Pacific in the matter of securing entrance to that city over the Union Pacific bridge, which is owned by the Bridge and Terminal Company.

## Go Over Dam to Death.

A skillful climbing Charles Love, aged 32 years, and John Rock, aged 16 years, went over dam No. 6 on the Monongahela river near Rice's Landing, Pa., and the occupants were both drowned.

## Masonic Temple in Barred.

At Leominster, N. H., fire destroyed the Masonic temple at a loss of \$150,000. The insurance loss was \$100,000. Besides the temple, a ten-story house and a livery stable were destroyed.

## Fire Destroys Ship at Dock.

The steamer Saxon of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company was burned at her dock at Philadelphia. The vessel is a total loss.

## Death of Famous Cartoonist.

Thomas Nast, famous American cartoonist, died of yellow fever at Cayuga, Ecuador, where he went recently as consul.

## Death of Thomas B. Reed.

Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of the National House of Representatives, died at the Arlington Hotel, Washington.

## Gates on English Coast.

The coast of England is devastated by fierce gales, and considerable loss of life is reported. There is intense suffering among the poor of London.

## Blown from Train and Killed.

Thomas Tobin of Fair Haven, N. J., was killed by being blown from a train near Middlebury.

## Explosion in a Crematory.

Sixty-two pounds of dynamite exploded, wrecked the chapel and columbarium of the Philadelphia Crematory Society, killed the superintendent, Howard E. Keeling, and mixed the ashes in 200 urns.

## Storm on Atlantic Coast.

A blizzard swept along the Atlantic coast, wrecking shipping and causing much suffering in the cities. Several lives were lost. In New York traffic was badly crippled. Telephone and telegraph systems throughout New England were deranged.

## Saw Lincoln Assassinated.

B. W. Loring, first lieutenant United States navy, retired, died at Oswego, N. Y. He witnessed the assassination of President Lincoln and was one of the first to reach the stricken man and help carry him to the house where he died.

## Mrs. Nation Laid in Jail.

Mrs. Carrie Nation is in jail in Topeka, Kan., on the charge of disturbing the peace. She was forcibly ejected from several drug stores and one of the most prominent hotels in the city. Some saloons let her walk in, and she was closely watched as she attempted to smash

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## NOTED GAMING HOUSE RAIDED.

Police of New York Break Into Canfield's Fashionable Gambling Place.

Canfield's fashionable gambling house, on Fourth Street, New York, was raided at 1 o'clock the other morning. The raiding party was composed of District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Baldwin, and Inspector Brooks. Captain Lantry and twelve police officers were armed with axes and clubs. A crowd was at their heels. The great doors were locked and the house was dark. "Break open the doors, the windows—anything," was the order. No sooner had the order been given than a crash was heard and an axe smashed in the panel of the door. Then two policemen with heavy clubs battered at the strong doors until with a crash one of them gave way. Several gambling layouts were seized, but Canfield was not arrested. Richard A. Canfield is believed to be the best of the first set of its kind in the world. It was fitted up at a cost of over \$500,000. It was there that Reginald Vanderbilt was reported to have lost \$120,000 some time ago.

## MAIL AND BIG SUIT STOLEN.

Sack Containing \$25,000 Disappears at Danville, Ky.

A sack of mail containing \$15,000 in drafts and checks from the internal revenue office at Danville, Ky., and \$10,000 in bank checks and drafts, besides registered letters from various parties, was stolen or lost between the Danville postoffice and the depot or on the Cincinnati mail train several days ago. James Hocker, the mail agent, says he did not see the sack until it was returned to him by the mail agent at Cincinnati. It was not until several days later that the mail agent at Cincinnati told him that the sack had been stolen. It was not until several days later that the mail agent at Cincinnati told him that the sack had been stolen. It was not until several days later that the mail agent at Cincinnati told him that the sack had been stolen.

## SILVER DOLLARS ARE BASE.

Expert Thinks Half-Circulating Coins May Be Counterfeit.

The statement was made at a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce that a well-known financier, that of \$10,000,000 silver dollars now in circulation it is likely that not less than 40,000,000 are counterfeit. Mr. Moore stated that the president of one of the leading banks in New York City had informed him that 300,000 silver dollars had been turned up by the institution of which he is the head. 170 were confiscated by the government as being counterfeit.

## CREMATED IN WRECK RUINS.

Three Lives Lost, Several Cars Burned and Quantity of Mail Destroyed.

A passenger train on the Queen and Crescent Railroad ran into a box car that had blown on the main track at Sunbright, Tenn. A fireman and express messenger are supposed to have been cremated in the fire, which destroyed the mail car, baggage car, express and two passenger coaches. The remains of a negro tramp have also been found in the wreck. No passengers were hurt. Two locomotives were demolished.

## Fire at Hancock, Minn.

At Hancock, Minn., fire burned an entire frame block except one building on the corner. The loss was \$100,000.

## May Disrupt Freeman College.

Dr. Dickinson B. Moore, professor of philosophy at Furman University, Columbia, S. C., was asked by the trustees to resign. His teachings are alleged to be unorthodox and almost heretical. The students have decided to leave in a body if Dr. Moore is removed.

## Part of London Is Sold.

Eighty-two acres of freehold property in the district of Kensington, London, was sold at auction for \$2,250,000. The property contains 1,450 residences, shops and hotels, the gross rental from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. The name of the purchaser was not divulged.

## Banker Commits Suicide.

Howard G. Goodrich, banker of the banking and brokerage firm of Goodrich & Co., committed suicide in Philadelphia by shooting. He was found dead in the firm's office in the Arcade Building. No cause is known. He was 32 years old.

## Will Coin More Silver Money.

The French Chamber of Deputies has ratified an additional monetary convention between France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland, authorizing each country to issue additional silver coins to the value of \$200,000,000.

## Miners Killed in Snowslide.

A snowslide killed just recently Baker City, Ore., of an immense snowslide, which occurred at Cornucopia. No details are obtainable as to how many miners were killed and an immense amount of damage done.

## City Marshal Kills a Man.

City Marshal Felipe David of Socorro, N. M., shot and killed David Dora, a prominent citizen, at the Windsor Hotel. There has been trouble of long standing between the men.

## Guatemala's Death List.

From the steamship agent the Pacific Mail steamer City of Sydney brings the news that the death resulting from the recent eruption of Santa Maria volcano number about 2,000.

## Premier Sugarcane Resigns.

Premier Sugarcane of Spain has resigned. He had an audience with King Alfonso, at which he presented his resignation and intimated that the step was irrevocable.

## Agel San Carlos Dead.

Agel San Carlos was found dead in his bed at Santa Monica Canyon, Cal. He had been bitten by a mule. Carlos was about 83 years old and claimed to be a son of "Kiki" Carson.

## Fatal Plank in Street Works.

One man was killed and five others seriously injured at the works of the Sharon Steel Company at Sharon, Pa. The accident was the result of a "blush" from an open hearth furnace.

## Whitcomb Raiders Found Not Guilty.

The jury in the case of the seven citizens of Marion, Mass., charged with participating in the famous Marion whittaker raid, returned a verdict of not guilty for all of them.

## EXPLOSION KILLS AND INJURES

Accident Aboard Steamer at San Francisco Results in Death and Injuries.

A disastrous explosion occurred on the steamer Progresso, in which Harry Corona and Rodney Wilson, employees of the Fulton Iron works, were seriously injured. The Progresso was laid up at the Fulton Iron works in San Francisco and was being converted into an oil burner when one of her tanks exploded. A second explosion followed. The steamer was burned to the water's edge and will be a total loss. Ten men were taken to the general military hospital at the Presidio, near the Fulton Iron works. The Fulton Iron works, a large industrial and shipbuilding plant, is located on the bay shore in the northwestern part of the city. The Progresso is owned by the Progresso Steamship Company of New York and arrived a few months ago from the Atlantic coast.

## BOAT WRECKED, CREW SAFE.

Schooner J. J. Drummond Goes to Pieces in Lake Ontario.

The schooner J. J. Drummond was wrecked by storm on Lake Ontario. Her crew of seven persons was rescued by the life-saving crew of Coburg, Ont., which made two trips through the heavy seas in bringing the shipwrecked mariners into the harbor. The Drummond, a cargo of 100 tons of coal, left Coburg on Saturday, but was forced to seek shelter at Charlotte. She left Charlotte Wednesday and ran for Coburg. In the blinding gale a mistake was made in the harbor lights, and the vessel stranded in the full sweep of the seas. The situation of her crew became perilous, but the life savers reached the scene in time to take all the men. The coal cargo was fully insured, but the vessel was not. She was worth about \$1,000 and was owned by Herb Miller of Oakville, Ont.

## CORNER IN RICE PREVENTED.

Philippine Commission Forestalls the Plans of Native Operators.

The price of rice has been broken in Manila and the native operators have insured the supply of this foodstuff at reasonable rates. The Philippine commission, when a rice famine was threatened at the beginning of November, appropriated \$2,000,000 Mexican, and quickly purchased upward of 20,000 tons of rice in India and on the Asiatic coast to be sold to the sufferers at a cash price, at which there were not less than 100,000 tons of rice in the country. This has prevented the threatened corner.

## CATCH COUNTERFEITERS IN ACT.

Secret Service Officers Raid House at Detroit and Capture Coiners.

Secret service officers raided a house in Detroit, Mich., and arrested Frank McTaggart, Henry E. Busenbark, and Neal Haggard on the charge of counterfeiting. The officers caught Busenbark and Haggard working with the molds. Thousands of dollars' worth of spurious silver dollars have been circulated in the neighborhood of Detroit. Thirteen sets of molds for silver dollars were found, together with a fine plating machine.

## Fatal Accident in a Mine.

Elmer Kischner, aged 32, a boss carpenter, and Gustave Strick, aged 19 years, were instantly killed while descending the Cranberry mine at Hazelton, B. C., in a car. Several other men in the car escaped serious injury. When near the bottom of the shaft the main car was struck by a runaway truck. Kischner and Strick were knocked from the car and instantly killed.

## Rockford Suffers by Fire.

The Mead building, a five-story brick structure at State and Main streets, Rockford, Ill., was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by the Wortham Brothers & Co. department store and the Rockford Branch College. The loss is estimated at \$275,000, with an insurance of \$250,000.

## Livestock Lost in Boston Fire.

The bodies of two men were found in the ruins of the fire at the lumber yard of L. S. Johnson & Co. in Boston. The victims were Theodore C. Graves of Roxbury, of the firm of Graves & Phelps, furniture manufacturers, and G. E. K. Rosbury, employed by Graves & Phelps.

## Convicted of Manslaughter.

Captain George Wellington Streeter of Chicago, master of the tugboat "Victory" of Lake Michigan, married, divorcer, squatter and thespian, and his co-defendants, William McLannan and Henry Hechtke, were found guilty of manslaughter and punishment was fixed at imprisonment in the penitentiary.

## No Coal in Freezing Ontario.

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Fourteen men were suffocated in an magnificent Chicago fire that broke out at 5:30 Thursday morning in the four-story Lincoln Hotel, 170 Madison street. There were 125 guests in the hotel. The men were mostly farmers attending the live stock show, and many of them were suffocated like rats in a trap. The fire started in the narrow hallway, the overcrowded rooms and a failure to alarm the victims they would have been able to escape from the fire trap. Many of the bodies were found in the beds in positions of slumber. Others were found in the hallways lying face downward in positions that clearly portrayed how they had vainly endeavored to save their lives. Some were half-dressed and others were nothing but nightclothes. It was by means of articles and letters in the pockets of what little clothing some of the dead persons wore that many identifications were made.

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## CORNER IN RICE PREVENTED.

Philippine Commission Forestalls the Plans of Native Operators.

The price of rice has been broken in Manila and the native operators have insured the supply of this foodstuff at reasonable rates. The Philippine commission, when a rice famine was threatened at the beginning of November, appropriated \$2,000,000 Mexican, and quickly purchased upward of 20,000 tons of rice in India and on the Asiatic coast to be sold to the sufferers at a cash price, at which there were not less than 100,000 tons of rice in the country. This has prevented the threatened corner.

## CATCH COUNTERFEITERS IN ACT.

Secret Service Officers Raid House at Detroit and Capture Coiners.

Secret service officers raided a house in Detroit, Mich., and arrested Frank McTaggart, Henry E. Busenbark, and Neal Haggard on the charge of counterfeiting. The officers caught Busenbark and Haggard working with the molds. Thousands of dollars' worth of spurious silver dollars have been circulated in the neighborhood of Detroit. Thirteen sets of molds for silver dollars were found, together with a fine plating machine.

## Fatal Accident in a Mine.

Elmer Kischner, aged 32, a boss carpenter, and Gustave Strick, aged 19 years, were instantly killed while descending the Cranberry mine at Hazelton, B. C., in a car. Several other men in the car escaped serious injury. When near the bottom of the shaft the main car was struck by a runaway truck. Kischner and Strick were knocked from the car and instantly killed.

## Rockford Suffers by Fire.

The Mead building, a five-story brick structure at State and Main streets, Rockford, Ill., was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by the Wortham Brothers & Co. department store and the Rockford Branch College. The loss is estimated at \$275,000, with an insurance of \$250,000.

## Livestock Lost in Boston Fire.

The bodies of two men were found in the ruins of the fire at the lumber yard of L. S. Johnson & Co. in Boston. The victims were Theodore C. Graves of Roxbury, of the firm of Graves & Phelps, furniture manufacturers, and G. E. K. Rosbury, employed by Graves & Phelps.

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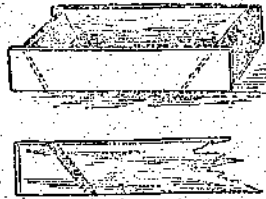
Earl Whitney, of Nashville,



# FARMS & FARMERS

## Water Trough of Plank.

Where one has need for a water trough of considerable dimensions the one illustrated can be readily made. Each of the sides and ends should be made of one piece of plank. It is necessary to use more than one piece of plank, the edges should be joined, and then fastened together with wooden pins. In making the trough the end pieces should be cut into the sides about one-half inch, and both the sides and the ends should be slightly sloping. In putting the pieces of the trough together use white lead at the joints, using no nails, but driving the parts together with heavy iron rods having large heads on one end and screw threads on the other. When this is done make the bottom edge true, with white lead and fasten with large wood screws. The trough, when completed, should be given two coats of paint, and when dry is ready for use. The lower part of the illustration shows the angle at which the ends should slope.



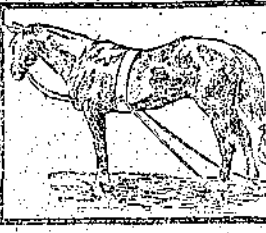
WATER TROUGH.

## Kind of Cattle to Feed.

The kind of cattle to feed depends on circumstances. As a rule the good, well-bred steer will make the most money because he makes the most of his feed—that is, he puts it where it ought to go, into the high priced cuts of beef. But sometimes it pays best to feed common cattle and very common ones when they can be bought at a correspondingly low price. They usually make good calves and, having been bought very low, they may sell at a big advance over their cost to the feeder, though still away below the top of the market. Common light feeders are selling in Chicago at \$2.50 to \$3 and good ones at \$4.50 to \$5.25. There may be more money in the small calves, because when they are bigger they can be sold for a higher price. A yearling good feeder is hard to secure at a reasonable figure, and hence attention is called to the cheap, common cattle must be bought very low. There is no pleasure in their company, and it is only profitable when they can be sold for a big advance over their cost to the feeder. In the effort to produce seed, Philadelphia Record.

## For a Kicking Horse.

Many horses have an annoying habit of kicking when in their stalls, and apparently no method has been found by which they can be effectively cured of this habit. Here, however, is a plan which was recently tested in Germany, and which is said to have proven of service in every case. All that is necessary is to hang a bag of sand or gravel from the ceiling of the stable in such a manner that the bag will



SAFE FOR KICKING HORSE.

be a little distance behind where the refractory horse is standing. When the horse kicks with either his fore or hind legs he will strike the bag, and in return will receive a smart blow from it, which he will remember. It may take a few days to impress upon his mind that he will always be reprimanded for his unmanly conduct in this manner, but unless he is checked quickly he will quickly learn the lesson, and then the bag may be removed. It is asserted that a horse once cured in this manner will never again think of kicking, but whether this is true or not time alone can tell.

## An Expensive Food.

Potatoes are the most expensive of all the staple foods. They contain from 50 to 80 pounds of water in every 100 pounds, the solid matter being mostly starch. The farmer also finds the potato crop one of the most exacting in its requirements of labor, one of the greatest obstacles being warfare against beetles and diseases. At present prices potatoes are more expensive than beef, considering the actual proportion of nutritious matter contained in it. It is only when prices are high that the potato crop is very profitable, owing to the expenses necessary for its cultivation.

## Corn Feeder and Hay.

It is difficult to make a proper comparison between corn feeder and hay, because the quality of either largely depends upon the curing. Bright, green corn feeder, shredded or cut fine, is superior to improperly cured hay, while good hay is far superior to corn feeder that was not cut down until the leaves turned yellow. If feeder is tender and juicy the animals will prefer the stalks to the leaves, as the stalks are rich in sugar, but much depends upon the stage of growth at which the stalks were harvested.

## Profitable Feeding Feed.

A bunch of 400 steers fed at Chardon, Texas, last winter netted the feeder \$10 per head profit. The cattle were fed on kaffir corn and sorghum, with a small percentage of cottonseed cake.

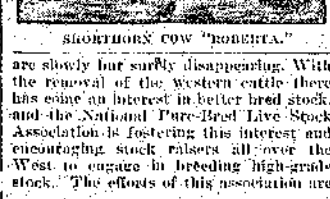
# GREAT STOCK SHOW, WHAT EXPANSION IS DOING FOR THE FILIPINOS, A BIG LABOR FAMINE.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBIT HELD IN CHICAGO.

This Year's Exposition Has Eclipsed Any Other Annual Event Which Has Become of Wide Interest Throughout the West.

Great interest was manifested all over the West in the show of the National Pure-Bred Live Stock Association given at the stock yards in Chicago. There were representatives from every part of the West and the exhibition of pure-bred live stock was the greatest ever seen in this country. This year's show was a great step in advance of even last year. In the seven days of 1901 in which the exhibit was open several hundred thousand people went to see it, and the railroad estimates showed that over 125,000 people from out of the city visited it. This year there has been an enormous increase in the attendance, and the management estimates that there have been nearly 400,000 visitors from other cities and States.

There has been a great interest in better bred stock in the West of recent years. Stock raisers have not been content to rear scrub cattle, as they have found the better bred stuff brings more money and is so more trouble to raise than the poorer grades. The setting up of the West has had much to do with the change, as the ranges have been cut down and the vast areas where cattle roamed in thousands have been changed into farms and the western range cattle



SHORTHORN COW "ROBERTA."

are slowly but surely disappearing. With the removal of the western cattle there has come an interest in better bred stock, and the National Pure-Bred Live Stock Association is fostering this interest and encouraging stock raisers all over the West to engage in breeding high-grade stock. The efforts of this association are



PERCHERON HORSES ON SHOW AT LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

already manifest, as large numbers of farmers who formerly were content to raise scrub stock are now raising the best grades, and all because of the efforts put forth by officers of the association. The show was doubly interesting this year because of the handsome new five-story building just completed. This is a commodious exhibition structure, suitable to the needs of an annual live stock show, a building that has been built for some time. There is ample room in it and it has been built with an eye to affording the best possible exhibition facilities. The building is used on every particular and is ornamental as well as useful. The stables are well and comfortable. The stables were dedicated Governors' day of the exposition, which took place Wednesday. That day was one of great interest, as Secretary Wilson presided at the dedication exercises and the Governors of all States were present. Secretary Wilson made an address and several farmers also made short talks. Chicago was crowded with men interested in live stock. Much interest in the show was exhibited in Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and other Western packing centers.

Educationally the international exposition has taken a foremost part in American institutions. Not only are the developments and improvements of the United States and other civilized countries revealed in pictures and practical demonstration, but the great advantages to be gained from science, agriculture and commerce are amply presented. The beneficial effects of the exposition are felt



CHAMPION BULL "VISCONTI."

in every direction and the actual results of the original movement are of proportionate magnitude. There is a broad plane of operation and enlightenment for the agricultural and development of the natural forces in all sorts of farm products, the animal industry forming one of the most important items, but the actual work for such study is readily recognized in the international exposition, with the result of the least appreciation and active interest. Competitive exhibits were made by the respective institutions, large delegations of students and faculty arrived the first day and remained for the final event, and many students entered the judging contest, where the knowledge of the real article and excellence of judgment were thoroughly tested.



Uncle Sam's scouts in the Philippines are getting fat. Difficulty experienced in supplying them with coffee-fitting uniforms. Colonel C. F. Humphrey, at Manila, has called the department's attention to the fact that they have fattened so rapidly that their uniforms fit them too soon. Government tailors will be instructed to allow for expansion.—News item.

## RUSH TO THE SOUTHWEST.

An Army of 300,000 Persons Has Entered It in a Year.

At the rate of many thousands a month are pouring into the Southwestern States and territories to find a new home where the soil is yet fresh and golden opportunities to accumulate wealth are to be found. In the past year it is estimated that fully 300,000 persons went into the Southwest.

It is estimated that there were 360 new towns started in Oklahoma and Indian territories alone during the past year, and most of them are in thriving condition. In the first place there were 8,000,000 acres of free land in these two territories to be settled upon

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Great Care Taken That Its Information Shall Not Leak Out.

One government matter which is treated with the utmost possible secrecy from the time it leaves the hands of the President until it is ready for Congress and the public at large is the preparation of the President's message. The preservation of absolute secrecy regarding the contents of the message is most essential, inasmuch as advance information as to the recommendations to be made would be of great value to speculators on the stock market and certain business interests. During the number of men who aid in the handling of the document at the big printing shop, however, there has been no violation of confidence in recent years. During the Hayes administration a message was stolen from the printing office and sold at a price reported to be many thousands of dollars, but the theft has never been repeated.

As a means of preserving inviolate the contents of the message while it is in the printing establishment the plan is adopted of placing with a single official the responsibility for the message from the time it is delivered at the printing office until it emerges in pamphlet form for delivery at the White House. The average presidential message ranges in length from 12,000 to 20,000 words, and when this is parcelled out to the typewriters it is cut up into pieces so small that no one person can acquire a detailed knowledge of the subject under discussion, and the work is so distributed among hundreds of typewriters. The assembling of all the various tiny masses of type is entrusted to the man of known reliability, and likewise only old and trusted compositors are permitted to have a hand in the printing and binding of the pamphlets. As an extra safeguard, the workmen engaged upon the printing of the message are compelled each evening to account for every sheet of paper which has been issued for use on the presses. The printed copies of the message are taken upon completion of the day's work by White House officers and the only copies which are permitted to leave the hands of the office force prior to the day of the opening of Congress are those which are given in confidence to the representatives of the newspapers and press associations. With this precaution, which has been found to be absolutely reliable, the message has been read to Congress.

## NEW YORK THREATENED.

Will Have a Coal Famine if the Winter's Snowfall Be Heavy.

Settlement of the coal strike has not brought to New York City a complete solution of the serious problem raised by the shortage of fuel. Although each day 20,000 tons of anthracite now enter New York, no dealer can keep a supply in his yards and customers cannot be supplied as yet in amounts of more than a ton at a time. The normal consumption of coal in the city is 30,000 tons daily and with the amount reaching there 4,000 tons less, the demand cannot be supplied. Upon the absence of heavy snowfalls this winter depends whether or not the city will be visited by the greatest coal famine in its history. Should the rain be checked by a heavy snowfall, the city will be blockaded by a fuel famine, the public schools of Brooklyn are faced to face with the seriousness of the coal famine. On Monday two had to be closed because no fuel to heat them could be obtained and two others were kept open only by the personal efforts of their principals, who interceded with the dealers. Within a few days, it is said, over a score of public schools, amounting to 40,000 children, will be forced to close their doors unless conditions improve.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Cornell University announces that courses in its second summer session will be in geography and underlying sciences. This will be the first American summer school of geography.

The New York Teachers' Association has decided to establish courses of advanced study for its members, and will be incorporated so as to hold examinations for its members.

The University of Michigan has introduced a new course on the theories of annuities and insurance. This is the first attempt of any university in this country to treat the mathematical or scientific side of insurance.

The Chinese government has made provision for sending a number of Chinese students to American colleges in government expense. Upon their return these successful in examinations will receive government positions.

Mr. Jules Cambon, the retiring French ambassador to the United States, in an address to Columbia College students, said the bond of union in this nation as well as in France—both being of mixed blood—was the French language and the French government. He thought the quickest allies also formed the intellectual link connecting different nations, saying: "The university is the soul of the nation." He said this country is now the pioneer in civilization and would lead in the far East.

A complete revolution in school procedure and in school building is predicted by Prof. Armstrong, head of the education section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The school, he says, will soon be modeled on the workshop and a great part of the time spent at the bench with tool in hand. Nature's workshop will also be used and many students for physical training and outdoor exercise. The present method of spending hours daily in recitations and book study, he said, was antiquated.

## CHICAGO UNABLE TO GET ALL THE WORKERS NEEDED.

Conditions for Wage-Earners in the Western Metropolis Are Unusually Favorable—Clerks and Stenographers as Well as Laborers Are Wanted.

An unusual condition prevails in Chicago. There is a labor famine. The city needs workers and cannot get them, although the conditions, as to wages and manner of employment, are favorable. The number of employees demanded last year was 12,000 above the number that could be supplied and, in consequence of the insufficiency of help, some large concerns have been unable to accomplish all they desired to. Not since the ship house in 1892 has the condition of labor in Chicago been so favorable. Now, of the 200,000 men enrolled in the ranks of union labor not one is idle, unless he be among the few on strike. The demand for men in all branches of the industrial world has far exceeded the supply, so much so that in a great number of instances the mechanics and others have been able to choose where they desired to work and have been given a higher wage than the scale called for.

If those not affiliated with unions few are not receiving more wage for the same work than they did in former years. Three chief elements figure in the existing conditions: First, increased prosperity and added output; second, demand for a better class of labor; third, inability in securing the supply of labor in keeping with the demand.

## Railroad Workers Needed.

Railroad workers are also greatly in demand, so much so that more than 3,000 have been brought into Chicago from States as far west as Nebraska to fill contracts. One employment bureau which has a contract with one of the largest railroads operating out of Chicago has taken off its fee for applicants and has received all the men the State labor bureau could send. It has also sent notices to other cities agreeing to pay fares for workmen to Chicago in order to fulfill the contracts which call for 1,000 men at once. So far but \$25 have been secured, and they are being shipped as fast as possible to the points where construction work is in progress. A problem for housewives is the securing of domestics. Here as in other fields the shortage is marked. This is due in a measure to the fact that many of the women who formerly attended to the household work for families have found more profitable employment in the factories and other places where the shortage of men has opened a new avenue of employment for them. Over 1,500 servants are wanted, and the supply is less than a third of the amount. As a consequence the wage has been raised in many instances.

In the large packing plants there is room for hundreds of men at this season of the year. Trouble has been experienced in securing desirable material in the labor line in many instances, and as a result better conditions among those employed prevail at present than in the past.

## Clerks and Stenographers.

Not among the blooming class alone does the present condition exist. It is equally marked among the workers in the large stores, the clerks, office help, and all those connected with the mercantile institutions throughout the city. Stenographers, bookkeepers and others in the same class are in demand owing to the increased stimulus in the manufacturing world.

Stenographers are particularly scarce. It was intended to hold a civil service examination for male stenographers in the coming building season, but so few applicants appeared that the attempt was given up for the time being.

An indication of the betterment of the working classes comes from the charitable organizations called upon to help the needy families in the city. Within the last two months the reports show that the calls for help have been fewer than heretofore.

The demand for labor is apparent in the speedy settlement of many of the recent strikes, through arbitration and a spirit of willingness on the part of the bosses who concede demands which they might not have done had it become apparent that the great mass of workers who are the bone and sinew of the factories and manufacturing plants, has as much work as it desires. The demand and the supply being so nearly equal, brings this alternative to the manufacturer and the boss—either agree to fair conditions or else close up shop.



THE RAILROADS.

The Burlington will double-track much of its line between St. Joseph, Mo., and Omaha.

The advanced rates on flour from Minneapolis to the Atlantic coast are now in effect.

Charles E. Duffie has been appointed superintendent of the Northwest division of the Chicago Great Western road.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois has inaugurated a new through sleeping car line from Chicago to Florida points.

The Michigan Central is building a new passenger station at New Buffalo, the junction of the main line with the Pere Marquette.

The most northerly railroad in the world, the "Ikrograchman," was opened Nov. 15, in the presence of the Norwegian and Swedish authorities.

The low second-class railroads' rate to points in the Northwest which has been in force during the year is to be continued from Feb. 15 to April 30 of next year.

The Chicago and Alton has decided that the wooden platforms around its stations must be abolished. They will, as rapidly as possible, be replaced by concrete.

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

President Roosevelt is not so much of a theater goer as was his distinguished predecessor. On the one or two occasions when he has appeared at local playhouses, he has been restless and has left before the production was finished. Mrs. Roosevelt cares more for the stage and regularly sees the play to the end. Among the cabinet officers Attorney General Knox is the most regular attendant. In fact he and Mrs. Knox are quite confirmed "theatricals." Lyman J. Gage and Mr. Vanderbilt used to go to everything when they were in Washington. Senator Hanna is a frequent visitor to the box office, as do Senator Beveridge and Senator Lodge. But the best patrons are the diplomatic corps and the set which train with the Countess Cassini. When in the city the Rogers do everything that is good, and the De Koven have a box for the season.

The main for illustrations has taken such a firm hold upon the government officials who get up annual and other periodic reports that the powers have been compelled to call a halt. Half-tone photographs have been furnished for the most everything in the line of a report until they threaten to become illustrated magazines. In the Department of Agriculture a rule has been issued that only illustrations which are absolutely necessary to illuminate the text shall be permitted. The War Department has come so valiantly with its pictures and language that it takes ten large volumes of 1,000 pages each to compass the annual history and recommendations. Books on forestry, irrigation and other special lines of research are being illustrated most extravagantly, some of them being on fine colored paper with wide margins and all but de luxe bindings.

The nineteenth annual report of the United States civil service commission announces progress in the competitive system, including rural free delivery, a portion of the duties of the War Department, the census office permanent employees and the employees appointed because of increased work during the war with Spain. Of 95,029 persons examined, 14,983 received appointments, reinstatements or transfers, a large increase over any preceding year. Legislation applying the merit system to the District of Columbia is recommended.

The annual report of the general land office shows that 19,488,335 acres of public lands were disposed of during the year, an increase of nearly 4,000,000 acres over last year. An increase of 15,000,000 acres of forest reserves is noted and the withdrawal and proper policing of the forested lands during the year is shown to have made the work self-supporting and a means of revenue. Besides this, it has placed needed timber supplies within the reach of the public. Great progress in reforestation is reported.

The annual report of Gen. A. W. Greely, chief of the army signal corps, says that 1,121 miles of land lines and submarine cables have been put into operation in Alaska during the last two years. Considering the nature of the country and its remoteness, this is said to be phenomenal. Improvements in Cuba consist of a system of 3,900 miles, connecting all points of importance. Total miles in Philippine is 2,241 submarine cables and 5,108 of land lines.

Admiral Taylor of the bureau of navigation says in his annual report that the navy is in need of 1,300 more officers, and as the graduates from the naval academy diminish, the demand, especially in Alaska during the last two years. Considering the nature of the country and its remoteness, this is said to be phenomenal. Improvements in Cuba consist of a system of 3,900 miles, connecting all points of importance. Total miles in Philippine is 2,241 submarine cables and 5,108 of land lines.

In his annual report Secretary of War Root recommends the following: The reestablishment of the army canteen; consolidation of the supply departments of the army; a general staff; the organization of State troops as a second line of defense; more liberal appropriations for the training of soldiers in the field with regular soldiers; and the establishment of camps of instruction in the North, South, East and West.

An improved market has been adopted by the army, which, though weighing only one and one-half pounds, is considerably less than the German and Russian, more rapid and penetration. The root bayonet is one advantageous feature. It lightens the weight of the gun and dispenses with the bayonet and scabbard, in place of which trenching tools may be carried by the soldier.

Admiral Dewey, who is to be in charge of winter maneuvers in West Indian waters, has decided to give the men as many holidays as possible to compensate for the hard work of the summer and to make them anxious to please. The squadrons will winter at Christmas, for instance, and go to a week's rest, the men to be given a week's holiday.

The Navy Department issued an order to the Naval Academy at Annapolis reducing the usual four-year course to three years. The change, which was made because of the pressing need of naval officers, went into effect immediately. This plan does not shorten the length of service of a midshipman, which has always been six years.

An official report from Robert Watchorn, a government inspector, was made public at Washington which discloses a scheme by which certain steamship lines are securing Europe for ineligible emigrants, taking them to Canada in order that they may thus get into the United States illegally.

Figures by the treasury bureau of statistics show the total exports for September, 1902, to be \$115,521,984, the largest ever shown for this month with the one exception of September, 1900, when the high-water mark was \$100,000,000.

The United States Navy Department is to ask bids for the construction of a floating dry dock for the Philippines, to be built here and floated to its destination. It will have capacity to raise a 10,000-ton battleship.

It is announced by the general land office at Washington the sale of public lands has increased the irrigation fund to \$9,500,000.

The annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenbarger recommends parcels post conventions with European governments and a test with various countries of a universal postage plan.



# The Avalanche.

J. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.  
THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The legislature may be asked to declare a closed season on squirrels for five years at least. The scarcity of the little fellows is very marked, and it is not because lack of food has driven them away, for the nut crop is very large this year. If some action is not taken soon it is feared the species will be exterminated.

The southern disfranchisement laws have all worked beautifully. In Virginia the negro did not register to any extent, while in Alabama it is announced by the Montgomery Advertiser that the new suffrage provisions were a complete success. In Montgomery county only 47 negroes out of 52,207 registered, while but 52 in Bowyer Washington's county are now voters. The annulment of the "war amendments" to the constitution, so far as they deal with the franchise, is practically complete. —Alma Record.

Mr. Cleveland labored with New Jersey and it went Republican. Mr. Bryan delivered scores of speeches in Nebraska and Colorado and they went Republican. Mr. Hill deluged New York with speeches and it went Republican. Mr. Gorman made a powerful still hunt in Maryland, and it went Republican. But Col. Waterson carried Kentucky, and a country doctor in Rhode Island, named Garvin, captured Rhode Island for the Democrats. The logical ticket for 1904 is Waterson and Garvin.

The swearing in of Gen. Alger in Washington as senator from Michigan was made the occasion of numerous congratulations on the part of the general's friends and colleagues. His family was well represented in the reserve gallery of the Senate and his desk was piled high with flowers. When the general left Washington, after resigning the portfolio of war, he predicted that he would come back to Washington in triumph, and his selection to succeed the late Senator McMillan is regarded as a fulfillment of his prediction and a vindication of the charges which were made by his enemies at the time he retired from the cabinet. Among the floral gifts which greeted the new senator on his advent to the senate was one bearing the card of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Thomas Brackett Reed, former speaker of the House of Representatives, and for many years prominent in public life, died in Washington Saturday night at 12:10 o'clock, in his apartments in the Arlington hotel. The immediate cause of his death was uremia. A change for the worse was noted in Mr. Reed's condition early Saturday morning. At 9:30 o'clock he was given a subcutaneous saline transfusion in order to stimulate his kidneys, which were failing to perform their proper function. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the saline solution was again administered, about three quarts of fluid being used. The heart became weaker and weaker and the patient remained unconscious until 11 o'clock at night, when a complete coma came on. At the bedside when he died were Mrs. Reed and Miss Catherine Reed, Mrs. Gardner, McDonald, Bishop and Goodnow and the nurses.

The situation in Columbia, by which the Panama canal project is endangered because of the little republic's reluctance to let it go without squeezing more money out of the United States or some other nation, has again called attention to the Nicaragua route. Advocates of the latter line are already strenuous in their demands that it be taken up and the Panama canal abandoned, though no assurance is given that we will fare better at Managua than at Bogota. It seems that we have come in contact with a slippery crew all round. In spite of assertions that Columbia will stand for her bargain, there is certainly something in the wind. Whether Columbia is preparing to nullify the concession which extended the time for the completion of the canal to 1910, so that she can seize the whole affair because of failure to fulfil proscribed conditions or not, is problematical; but that she would very much like to go without saying. With the president of the country physically incapacitated, and the government in the hands of the vice-president, who is not as friendly to our interests as he might be, the situation has all the appearance of becoming troublesome. Whether Columbia will have nerve enough to force it remains to be seen.

While it is still early to predict the results of the message, a prominent Republican senator said last night that there would be no change in the tariff at this session, although it was possible that a commission would be appointed, composed of members of congress, with power to call upon the experts in the government service and others, to consider the subject next summer. He did not look for any anti-trust legislation during the present session, beyond a prompt response to the president's appeal for more funds for the use of the attorney general in prosecuting such cases as came within the range of the Sherman law. There is a general reluctance among both senators and members to attempt legislation at this session which they may be compelled to leave in an unfinished condition on the 1st of March, and Senator Hoar, chairman of the committee on judiciary, does not believe there is time to adequately amend the Sherman law during the present session.

## TROUBLE IN NEBRASKA.

The president is daily looking for a report of some good fighting in Nebraska, and it is all on account of John S. Mosby of Virginia, the old rebel guerrilla leader.

The famous old confederate is the latest citizen with known fighting blood in him to whom President Roosevelt is giving marked consideration, and in the present instance he has given the fighter a task that may lead to a small civil war.

The president last summer sent an ultimatum to the great cattle barons of Nebraska to remove the wire fences that they built without permission around great stretches of grazing land owned by the government, or the fences would be removed by force.

The ultimatum was ignored. The cattle barons of Nebraska are the money kings of the state and control it absolutely in finance and politics. One agent of the interior department, who was sent to the Nebraska prairies to see if the order to remove had been obeyed, made a false report and under charges of having played into the hands of the barons, was summarily dismissed.

Thereupon the president took steps and had a telegram sent calling Col. Mosby to Washington. Mosby is on the rolls of the department as a public land inspector, and the president declared that he knew him to be a man that the barons could neither bluff nor buy nor cajole. Accordingly the old guerrilla came in from the Rocky mountain districts, where he was working.

The president gave him his instructions in person. Their talk at the White House lasted a long time, and when Mosby left for Nebraska he was vested with presidential authority to get a posse of deputy United States marshals and tear down those fences, and, if the barons' force of cowboys were too strong to call on Gen. Bates, commanding the department of the Missouri, for a detachment of cavalry and go after them.

There is no doubt at the White House or anywhere else in administration circles that Mosby will get the fences down.

## Falls A Deadly Attack.

"My wife was so ill that good physicians were unable to help her," writes M. M. Austin, of Winchester, Ind., "but was completely cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills." They work wonders in stomach and liver troubles. Cure constipation, sick head aches. 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

Put away your ping-pong board and balls for the newer absurdity is out. Blowing soap bubbles is the new thing. It is said to strengthen the lungs, increase the circulation of the blood, harden the muscles, brighten the mind, enliven the imagination, cure warts, remove freckles, purify the conscience, elevate the morals, create riches, fill the missionary boxes, sweeten an onion breath, decrease the price of beefsteak and ice, abolish monopolies and do a lot of other good things.—Ex.

Food Commissioner Snow says in a bulletin issued last week, that recent investigation shows that extract manufacturers have been flooding the Michigan market with an alleged lemon extract that is almost wholly devoid of lemon oil, consisting of alcohol with a little lemon flavor, and colored to resemble the genuine extract. Manufacturers are warned to clear the market of this stuff prior to January 1st, or they will be prosecuted.

## The Farmers' Institute.

Concluded from Last Week.

Tuesday night's storm last week reduced the attendance at the institute Wednesday to a small number, but those who attended were well repaid by the addresses of Messrs. Gray and Cronan on "Breeding and Feeding for Beef," and "Poultry for the Small Farmer."

On account of the small number the meeting for the day was rather informal, the programme not being followed out, but the discussion of topics of special interest to this section was of such a character as can but result in good.

Henry Fuock was re-elected president and John Love secretary. Two vice-presidents were elected from each township, and it is hoped that the interest in the association will increase as it has in the past.

## THE WOMAN'S SECTION.

Was held Wednesday afternoon at the M. E. church, conducted by Mrs. J. M. Jones, chairman, with Miss Agnes Smith of Hamilton, Ont., as principal speaker, with "A Demonstration of Cooking Methods," as her subject, which was pleasantly presented and full of instruction, and thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. Goldie added much to the pleasure of the day with her paper, "Around the Fireside," which was filled with pleasant suggestions. The inclement weather curtailed the attendance, but all who were there were glad they braved the storm.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. H. Fuock, South Branch; vice-presidents, Mrs. C. Streitzmeyer, Beaver Creek; Mrs. J. K. Bates, Maple Forest; Mrs. J. J. Williams, Frederic; Mrs. H. Feidhauser, Grayling.

## CAUTION!

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are to purchase the only remedy usually known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1868 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without losing its great popularity, all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Rosch's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup—and especially for Consumption, where there is difficult expectoration, and coughing during nights and mornings, there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75c at Fournier's drug store.

The December issue of Will Carleton's Magazine, EMMY WENNER, is one of the best numbers of that progressive monthly that has come to hand. The editor contributes the principal feature, "A Christmas at Sea," a poem, and Margaret E. Sawyer has a page of new verse in her best style. A unique feature is "A Trust of Buyers," by Amos R. Wells, the well known editor of the Christian Endeavor World. Among many other entertaining features is an especially interesting article on snow-crystals, illustrated with photomicrographs. Fifty cents a year; everywhere Publishing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## A Million Voices.

Could hardly express the thanks of Homer Hall, of West Point, La. Listen why: A severe cold had settled on his lungs, causing a most obstinate cough. Several physicians said he had consumption, but could not help him. When all thought he was doomed he began to use Dr. Kipp's New Discovery for Consumption and writes—"It completely cured me and saved my life. I now weigh 227 lbs." It's positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Lung troubles. Price 60c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's.

## A REMARKABLE OFFER.

The attention of our readers is directed to the announcement in this issue of special clubbing rates with "Young People's Weekly," the best paper of its class published in America. Our arrangements are exclusive and on terms that enable us to offer that paper and the "Avalanche" for \$1.25 a year. Our readers will surely appreciate this very liberal offer, and we invite them to make it known to such of their friends as are not already subscribers. This is an inducement seldom offered. All subscriptions accompanied by the cash, should be sent to this office.

## The Pride of Heroes.

Many soldiers in the last war wrote to say that for Scratches, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Corns, Sore Feet and Stiff Joints, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for Burns, Scalds, Bolls, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions and Piles. It cures or relieves. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

## THE DETROIT TRIBUNE.

It is customary at this time of the year for Metropolitan papers to make use of the rural press to increase their own circulation and exchange. The general average is for the country weekly to give at least thirty dollars advertising for the daily, the regular subscription price of which is five dollars. The Avalanche has discontinued the practice as unbusinesslike.

The Detroit Tribune has a new scheme to obtain the undue amount of advertising without pay, and for once we are going to gratify it. The Tribune is full of schemes, and an examination of them will show the greed of the animal. While in its mechanical make up it is excellent, and its news columns are fairly filled, we yet consider it a nondescript, a paper without a policy—except to make money, a paper without a party—except for a price, a paper without principle, save it secures for its financial interest, and a paper which will make even saints like us use our words while reading its uncalled for unjust, and we believe often, maliciously false accusations and criticisms of men and measures, especially during a political campaign. We have no personal spite against the Tribune. Our relations have always been pleasant, and as in the past, we shall take and forward subscriptions for anyone who may want it, and advise anyone to take it if they want the news and do not care for the mixed political conditions of its matter or if they are politically sore and sour and "don't love anybody," and want their literary association to be in the same frame of mind. For ourselves we read it every day. Being sedentary in our habit we need exercise, and the daily copy of the Tribune usually riles us up until we are thoroughly warmed. Getting mad is a quick stimulant. Take the Tribune and see.

It is reported that 20,000 settlers from the United States have invaded the Canadian northwest this year, and are making farm homes or mines there. Not a bad ideal. If a million of our people settle in Canada in the course of years, and a million or more of the Canadians come here, the two countries will after awhile become so related by blood, business and marriage, as to become one by almost imperceptible degrees. They are of kindred races. Why not join hands under one flag.—Bay City Tribune.

## Saved at Grave's Brick.

"I know I would long ago have been in my grave," writes Mrs. S. H. Newsum, of Decatur, Ala., "if it had not been for Electric Bitters. For three years I suffered untold agony from the worst forms of Indigestion, Waterbrash, Stomach and Bowel Dyspepsia. But this excellent medicine did me a world of good. Since using it I can eat heartily and have gained 35 pounds." For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles Electric Bitters are a positive, guaranteed cure. Only 50c at L. Fournier's drug store.

## NEW DEPARTURE!

### One Month Free!

Dr. A. B. Spinney, of Detroit, also proprietor of Road City Sanitarium, is coming to Grayling, where he will remain for one day only, to give the highest opportunity to consult with him in person at his sanitarium. The Doctor has so much faith in the efficacy of his treatment in treating chronic diseases that he will give one month's treatment and medicine free. Also Free Surgical Operations to all those that are too poor to pay. All that he asks in return is that every patient will try to think of him as a friend, and if he is successful in curing them, that they will give him a testimonial. All forms of chronic diseases and deformities successfully treated. No man in this state has had such extensive experience in the treatment of CATARRH, EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES as Dr. A. B. Spinney. He has practiced for 25 years, and has been a Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Detroit Homeopathic Medical College for 12 years; was 5 years Superintendent of Michigan and Detroit Sanitariums. His experience, combined with many years' study in the best hospitals of the country, and examining and testing thousands of chronic cases, has prepared him to cure what the general practitioner fails. Have you been sick long? Are you discouraged? Can't you get well? Will you tell us whether we can cure you or not? If we cannot cure you, we will tell you what better we can give you.

Remember, one month will be absolutely free—medicine, surgical operations and the benefit of all our skill—to all who are too poor to pay. Our methods of treatment embrace all that is known by all the schools, with the aid of electricity, that most wonderful of all agents in Nature. Loss of Power, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Gravel, Nervousness, General Debility, and all other chronic diseases cured by a new system. Please cured in from 10 to 30 days without the knife. Female and gynecological diseases of all kinds treated successfully. Chronic diseases that cannot be treated at home can be cured at our Sanitarium, which is in charge of the best of medical skill, under the Doctor's direction. Terms for board and treatment the lowest of any sanitarium or hospital in the United States.

Remember, we give a written guarantee to cure every case of CATARRH, EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. Also, we have a lying-in hospital department in our Sanitarium. Send for Journal.

Dr. A. B. Spinney will be at the Railroad House, Friday, Dec. 26, from 4 to 9, p. m.

## DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original, ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our friends mark out each package. Price, 10 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

## Wanted, Salesmen.

We pay our men from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per month and expenses. We mean business, no triflers need apply. Write at once, and secure best territory.

N. C. BEACHY, Flower City Nurseries, Rochester, New York.

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## Ours is the Store for Bargains!



## Remember:

Go where you will and you can not find good goods at prices that will compare with ours. As we are positively going out of business, every article in our store must be sold. Now is your time to buy.

Here are a few of many bargains we offer:

- Men's \$15.00 Overcoats, for \$11.00.
- Men's \$12.00 Overcoats, for \$9.50.
- Men's \$10.00 Overcoats, for \$7.75.
- Boys' and Children's Overcoats at rock bottom prices.
- Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers for 25 cents.
- Ladies' Fleece Lined Hose, 8c per pair.
- Ladies' all wool Mittens, 25c quality, for 19c.
- All 10c Outing Flannels, at 8c per yard.
- All wool Flannel, in gray, black and striped, 30c per yard.
- Ladies' Dress and Walking Skirts at almost half price.
- Ladies' Fleece lined Wrappers, at 80 cents.
- A handsome line of Shirt Waist Patterns at reduced prices.
- And many other bargains too numerous to mention.

## Great Reduction in Shoes & Rubbers.

We sell the  
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL			
"The Niagara Falls Route"			
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.			
LY. GRAYLING.	AR. AT MARQUETTE.	LY. GRAYLING.	AR. AT MARQUETTE.
Blackhawk Express, 4:35 P. M.	5:50 P. M.	Blackhawk Express, 2:10 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	N. Y. Express, 1:40 A. M.	5:10 P. M.
Way Freight, 9:30 A. M.	9:05 P. M.	Way Freight, 6:10 A. M.	5:50 A. M.
Accommodation, 12:00 M.	2:40 P. M.	Accommodation, 12:00 M.	2:40 P. M.
GOING SOUTH.			
DETROIT EXPRESS.	2:10 P. M.	DETROIT EXPRESS.	2:10 P. M.
N. Y. EXPRESS.	1:40 A. M.	N. Y. EXPRESS.	1:40 A. M.
Accommodation.	6:10 A. M.	Accommodation.	6:10 A. M.
LEWISTON BRANCH.			
Accommodation.	8:30 A. M.	Accommodation.	8:30 A. M.
A. W. CAMPBELL, GEN. PASS. AGENT, LOCAL AGENT.			
DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R. CO.			
Time Table No. 3.			
Trains run by Nickel-Plate, Michigan and Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.			
Frederic	Stations.	Alma	Stations.
4:40 Dep.	Frederic	Arr.	12:00
	Ausable River		
4:57	Mulholland		11:48
5:10	Deward		11:35
	Manistee River		11:23
5:20	Blue Lake Jet.		
	Crooked Lake		
	Blue Lake		
	Squaw Lake		
5:25	Manicouan Road		11:19
5:35	Lake Harold		11:10
5:50	Alma		10:54
			10:40
5:55	Green River		10:34
6:01	Jordan River		10:20
6:03	E. A. S. Crossing		10:16
6:40 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.		10:00
P. M.	East Jordan.		A. M.
Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where (C) is shown.			



# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1902.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

N. P. Olson made one of his flying business trips to Saginaw, last week.

Look out for the Handkerchief Bazaar, Dec. 13.

Call on A. Kraus & Son for bargains, this month.

Photographs in every style at the new gallery. C. E. Hatch.

Genuine Carhartt overalls, union made, 75c. a pair at J. Ablovitz.

The "Avalanche" and Carlton's "Everywhere" for \$1.25 per year.

Attend the great Reduction Sale at A. Kraus & Son.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Miss Emma Hanson spent last Tuesday with friends in Gaylord.

All paid up subscribers can get the Weekly Toledo Blade for 25c a year.

Dolls, Toys, Games, Sleighs, etc., at Fournier's Drug Store.

Good oyster supper for 15 cents at W. B. C. hall, Saturday evening, by Y. P. S. C. E. Come one, come all.

If in need of a sewing machine buy the Singer, sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Phelps returned from their eastern trip last Friday morning.

We take your measure for suits from \$16.00 up to \$32.00. Grayling Mercantile Co.

Miss Bertha Smith, the trimmer, will leave for her home to Ridge-town, Ont., about the 17th inst.

For Sale—A large wood heating stove. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at this office.

Save half of your wood by buying an Air-Tight Heater, at S. H. & Co's.

We take your measure for suits from \$16 up to \$32. Grayling Mercantile Co.

We have a few ladies' collarettes to close out at 1-2 price. J. Ablovitz.

Ladies' evening flannel night robes, handsomely trimmed at 99c., \$1.25 and \$1.75 each at J. Ablovitz.

Wait, and buy your Christmas Handkerchiefs at the Y. P. S. C. E. Bazaar, Dec. 13th.

If you wish to keep warm next winter, buy an Air-Tight Heater at S. H. & Co's.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

Come easily for your Christmas photographs so I can give you perfect work. C. E. Hatch.

All our ladies' dress and walking skirts to be closed out at greatly reduced prices. J. Ablovitz.

Mrs. D. M. Kneeland of Lewiston was the guest of Mrs. Woodworth and other friends here a few days last week.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Miss Anna Olson has returned home from her extended visit with relatives in Denver, Col., and reports a most enjoyable time.

We guarantee our tailor made suits for \$16.00 to be better than you can get elsewhere for \$25.00. Grayling Mercantile Co.

Don't forget the Christmas Endeavor Handkerchief Bazaar and oyster supper, Saturday afternoon and evening. Supper, 15 cents.

The best thing yet. The AVA-LANCHE and the Toledo Blade for \$1.25 a year. The two best weekly papers published.

Our new line of X-mas Gifts is more complete and beautiful than ever. Come and see it. Fournier's Drug Store.

A handsome line of ladies' shirt waists in all sizes and colors at 90c., \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$6.00 at J. Ablovitz.

Great tonic, braces body and brain, drives away all impurities from your system. Makes you well. Keeps you well. Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. L. Fournier.

Handkerchiefs from all over the United States will be for sale at the W. B. C. hall Saturday afternoon and evening.

It excites the wonder of the world, a magic remedy, liquid electricity, that drives away suffering and disease. Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. L. Fournier.

Charming Gifts. Plenty of them, at SORENSON'S.

Fun—To Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Paulson, Nov. 29th., a daughter.

A report in regard to the Teacher's Institute was received too late for publication this week.

POR SALE—A good nine year old, 1200 pound horse, worth the money. HEMMING PETERSON.

Christmas Novelties, the latest from the market, at Grayling Mercantile Co.

A. Brink mourns the loss of a fine yearling. He got into the feed bin and made a glutton of himself and then a ghost.

Beautiful Gift Books, for both old and young, at the lowest possible prices, at Fournier's Drug Store.

"Nothing risked, nothing gained." Risk your dollar and you will gain another, at Grayling Mercantile Co.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet with Mrs. M. A. Bates, Friday afternoon. The Fair which was announced for this week, has been postponed.

The well known Grayling Cigar, "X. & Y. Special," put up in a nice Xmas package, only 50 cents.

Mrs. H. Pond returned from a very pleasant visit in Detroit, last Saturday. While she was gone the children were happy with Grandma Bates at the farm.

It will give you new ideas to see Holiday Goods at SORENSON'S.

The hunting season closed with an unusual storm and an excellent tracking snow, not soon enough, however, to help the tarrying hunters any. Most of them had pulled stakes before it came and went home dejected.

Handkerchiefs and other articles for sale at the Christmas Endeavor fair at the Relief Corps hall, Saturday afternoon and evening.

Rev. C. W. West, of Beaver Creek, lost four head of live stock last week, by the Paris Green route. They broke into the garden where a pair of the poison had been left.

Nothing finer for a Christmas present than a stylish Smoking Jacket or a Bathing Robe, at Grayling Mercantile Co.

At the regular business meeting of Y. P. S. C. E. the following officers were elected: President, Cora Wicht; vice-president, Edna Walcott; secretary, Hattie Blanchard; treasurer, Mary Miller.

We have something new in Neckwear. The best silks and the best makes, at prices to suit, at Grayling Mercantile Co.

The exhibits of fruit, grain and vegetables at the farmer's institute, last week, did not look as though the country was a barren waste. Fred Hoelt had a sample of his creamery butter, in a fiber package, which was highly commended.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a Handkerchief Bazaar at the building lately vacated by Julius Kramer, Dec. 13th. All sorts and sizes will be on sale. Come and buy.

Don't wear the yoke of ill fitting glasses another day. You can't afford to dilly dally with your sight. Prof. S. G. Searight, the optician will be at the Crawford House again about Dec. 12 to remain ten days or more.

A sentimental editor out in Kansas asks: "Are there any sweeter words in the English language than these: 'I love you'?" Perhaps not; but the words: "Here is that dollar I owe you for subscription," are not lacking in delightful enunciation to the ear of a newspaper man.

Prof. S. G. Searight, the optician, will again be at the Crawford House two doors west of the post office about Dec. 12 to remain ten days. Don't pay exorbitant prices for spectacles and eye glasses but wait until he comes. He has been calling at Grayling for ten years.

I'll brave the storms of Chilkoot Pass, I'll cross the plains of frozen glass, I'll leave my wife and cross the sea, Rather than be without Rocky Mountain Tea. L. Fournier.

At W. B. C. hall Saturday afternoon, 1 o'clock, Christian Endeavor will open their Handkerchief Bazaar and at 5 o'clock will serve an oyster supper. Supper, 15 cents. Handkerchiefs and other fancy articles for sale; terms reasonable. Come and visit us. Hattie Blanchard, secretary.

W. S. Chalker and family desire to publicly thank their neighbors for their kind attention and help, following the sad accident, resulting in the death of her brother, and especially to John Edmonds and his hired man, who remained with them during the following night, and rendered every assistance possible.

Chief Deputy Game Warden Brewster returned to Detroit last week from the northern peninsula and he comes back fully impressed with the idea that a law should be passed to prohibit the use of high power guns in deer hunting. He came back on the same train which bore the body of a hunter from Gladwin, who was shot near Newberry and he learned of three other killings during the week previous. "At least a dozen men have been killed by mistake in the upper peninsula this fall," he said, "and most of them have been victims of high power guns. This man killed near Newberry was shot by an infatuated friend and the slayer was nearly crazed with grief. He said that he shot at a deer and missed him. The bullet glanced off a tree, went on and entered the heart of his friend. If he had been using an ordinary gun, with an ordinary load, this would not have happened. Some of the old hunters declare that a man who goes into the woods with one of these high power guns ought to be sent to states prison. There is really no use for such guns. Most of the deer are killed at a distance of not exceeding ten rods, and yet men will carry these guns which shoot two miles. As such guns get into more common use, the tragedies will increase and this state will eventually have to act in the matter. In Maine they have a law regulating the size of the charge which can be used, and it is made expressly to prevent these murderous loads. I am going to send for a copy of the law."

Frederic Items.

The Frederic Dramatic Club played at Deward, last Saturday night, to a full house.

Mrs. Merrick, of Waters, a music teacher, visited in our town, last week with Mrs. Frank Bradley.

A ten pound baby-boy gladdens the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Banghart.

Dick Jacobs, of Frankfort, visited with old friends at E. McCracken's, last week.

Our printer is prospering, it would appear, as he now employs a Devil.

Tom Brennan and family now call Deward their home. The firm of Brennan Brothers having dissolved partnership.

Our businessmen have at last, under the persuading powers of James Spencer, organized. Their first attention should be given to the securing of water works, as we have no fire protection at present. Gentlemen, begin with what is needed most first.

There are a number who subscribed to the church building fund, who have not contributed in full. Rev. Whitely would be glad to give you a receipt.

The Lady Maccabees will give a Banquet and Oyster Supper, Christmas Eve, at the town hall, after the Christmas tree, if a tree is had.

Quite a number of our residents are on the sick list.

Mrs. Ida Sheldon is in Ray City for medical treatment, and is reported much improved.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory salary \$1024 a year and expenses, payable \$19.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, In Chancery.

CHARLES METRO, Complainant.

vs. ANNA MARIA METRO, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, in Chancery, at the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 8th day of December A. D. 1902.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendant is concealed in this state. On motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Anna Maria Metro, cause her appearance to be entered herein, within two months from the date of this order and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said concealed defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

O. PALMER, Solicitor for complainant.

dec'd-17

ADVERTISERS: or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 105 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Your Advertising Agency is LORD & THOMAS.

# H. G. WENDLAND & CO.

Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

## STORE NEWS

Of Interest for All Michigan People!

### ONE HALF

Of Your Rail Road Fare

On all purchases of \$10.00 or over.

Thousands of dollars worth of new Holiday Goods on display, for men, women and children, new things to interest you and a day spent in our store will be a pleasing event to any one, if you intend to do any Holiday shopping, make your arrangements now to come. Here is what this store sells:

All kinds of Dry Goods,

Cloaks, Waists and Furs,

Shoes for Men, Women and Children,

Clothing for Men, Boys and Children,

Carpets, Draperies, Rugs and Linoleum,

Handkerchiefs, Fancy Goods, Etc., &c.

These and many more lines is what you will see here, and our goods are sold at prices lower than at any store in northern Michigan.

Come and see us, and remember that one half of your railroad fare is paid on all purchases of \$10.00 or over.

H. G. WENDLAND & CO.,

Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

Special

December

SALE,

Before Inventory! Beginning Dec. 4.

Store of Quality and Money Saving!

Here you will find that we have made every preparation to meet your wants! Everything in our store is marked down for this sale. Prices lower than ever heard of before. Style and quality always the best. It will pay you to come to this store and investigate the bargains in all departments. Men's and Boy's Clothing, Ladies' Men's and Children's Shoes, Skirts, Oil Cloths, Yarns, Hosiery, Underwear, Hats, Caps &c. All goods sold as represented in this advertisement, or your money refunded.

Coal is expensive!

Clothing is cheap!

Come in and let us supply your wants. We surely can and will sell you Suits and overcoats cheap. If you can follow fashion without taxing the pocket book too much, why not? 600 choice suits, and overcoats to pick from, and a fit guaranteed.

There is money in buying your goods from first hands. That's why our business is steadily increasing.

The knowing ones are coming to us on the quiet and save money—which, by the way, is the surest way to make it. If that's what you want to do, you can use us. We are here, ready and willing to save you money.

You can not afford to miss this opportunity. Every article will be sold as advertised. If you can not come let your neighbor do your trading, or send your children, and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Whether you wish to buy or not you should see our great line of Furs, and our little prices will make the fur fly. The prices we ask for our Shoes, Blankets and Quilts are moving them fast.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings,

The Bargain Store.

# GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

INCORPORATED.

## Good Will!

The success of our business depends upon the confidence that buyers have in us and in our methods. There must be good will, a mutual friendliness, between us.

Prices must be lower than elsewhere, but quality also must be right, and exactly right.

We must be up to the hour in the styles we show. If we misrepresent, we drift away from you, and you from us.

We are ready to clothe you for winter. Nothing is lacking in our line of Men's, Boys and Children's Clothing, or in our Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Jackets, Capes and Skirts, and we trust we shall have the pleasure of serving you whenever you are ready.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

The largest and most complete stock of Christmas Goods awaits your inspection. It is easy to select from, because it contains everything to make people happy, whether they were young or old.

SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.

Santa Claus'

Old Headquarters.

We offer this year the most beautiful and complete line of Holiday Goods, and would be pleased to have an opportunity to convince you that it will be in your interest to select your Holiday Goods at our store.

Photo and Autograph Albums, Toilet and Manicure Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Photograph Frames and Holders, Traveling Dressing Cases, Work and Necktie Boxes, Smoking Sets, Trinet and Jewel Boxes, Mirrors, Vases, Strap and Gift Books, Christmas Cards, Dolls, Toys, Games etc., at prices as low as possible. Please call.

Fournier's Drug Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

DISTINCTIVE IN SPIRIT AND STYLE

The DETROIT TO-DAY

ALREADY ONE OF THE GREATEST NEWS-PAPER SUCCESSSES IN THE COUNTRY

It tells the Story of the Day completely

It stands for the Rights of the People

It has revolutionized the Newspaper Situation in Detroit

It has fought several Good Fights for the Masses

LARGE TYPE

FEARLESS TONE

TERSE STYLE

To-Day was the pioneer penny paper of Detroit and the first Detroit daily on the rural routes of Michigan. It has proven immensely popular with the busy reader who wants all the news of the day presented in compact form

BY MAIL \$1.50 A YEAR



# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## REFORMING INEBRIATE WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

The homes for friendless girls in London are well established, and the homes for inebriate women, so sadly needed, are well started, well patronized and are already a success. We use nothing but kind words to reclaim the unfortunate women with whom we come in contact, and that has proved to be the best way. Looking up a woman in prison is not the way to reform her. When a woman enters our home, she is given light work to do, and everything around her is arranged so that nothing of her old life will be present in her habits.

Another factor contributing to the advance made in the cause of temperance in England is the conviction on the part of the general public that there is too much drinking through out Great Britain. The people themselves—the working class, the tradesfolk and the better middle class—are all beginning to see that drunkenness is one of the curses of civilization and that temperance is its only cure. As to the upper classes, the nobility, the cause has never been very popular there, but I really think that there are a better understanding and a beginning of sympathy among the upper classes. But in England we have centuries and centuries of custom back of us, and it is hard to break through and see that there is light on the other side.

## DISREGARD OF SUNDAY DEPILORED.

A close observer cannot fail to note the dangerous trends that have been made on the Lord's day in this country during the last thirty years. Look at the railroad lines in this country; not only are the passengers carried on Sundays, which I believe is unavoidable, but freight trains are in full operation. This traffic involves the employment of thousands of conductors, firemen, and engineers, as well as freight handlers, on the Lord's day. Then observe our system of electric cars. These lines are in full blast on Sundays, and the conductors and motormen have to serve the same number of hours on that day as on week days.

On Sunday morning the business man is debarred from going to his place of business, but seizes the morning paper and devours its contents of twenty or thirty pages. His news of stocks and bonds, or pleasures and amusements, of crime and scandal, until his whole being is saturated with this unhealthy diet. Like animals gorged with food, he spends the morning in a comatose condition.

## MONSTER EVIL OF OUR DAY.

Existing conditions challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. These conditions are confined to no particular section, but exist throughout the length and breadth of our country. Notwithstanding our boasted prosperity and the individual fortunes that have suddenly been acquired, the sad fact remains that to the mass of the people this oft repeated boast of prosperity is but a mockery. Within a brief time articles of daily consumption—the things essential to human health and comfort—have enormously increased in cost. Most of our tables are indeed an article of luxury. The much vaunted prosperity is that of the favored few. To the mass of the people conditions have seldom been more exacting, rarely less hopeful, than at this moment. It were worse than idle to close our eyes to the discontent, the feeling of unrest so general in this land. It is the part of wisdom to ascertain the cause and, if possible, to apply the remedy.

The trust is the crying evil of to-day. By combinations of capital unknown to our earlier days, against public policy, and in many instances in direct violation of State laws,

the small dealer has been driven from the field. He cannot compete with the trust. His occupation is gone. The field being clear, competition destroyed, the managers of various trusts fix prices to the consumer at their own pleasure. Is it possible that the people are indifferent to this growing evil? It virtually destroys competition, "the life of trade." In no small degree it usurps the functions of government. By intelligent machination, exclusively to its own gain, the trust has greatly increased to the consumer the cost of articles of daily necessity. The shadow of the trust has fallen upon every hearthstone in this land, and the end is not yet. The trust is the monster evil of our day, a constant menace to our welfare as a people.

## VALUE OF GOOD LOOKS TO BUSINESS WOMEN.

By Zertina Rosenfeld, Stenographer, New York.

It may be set down as a rule that good looks go a great way toward making a woman successful in business. But in saying this, I am not forgetting the fact that plain-looking and even homely women have been known to distance the others in the race. Take two women of the same average ability and common sense, and the prettier of the two will make the more rapid headway in the matter of promotion, and therefore will earn more money. I have heard it said, or rather I have seen it stated in the newspapers, that good looks are a handicap to a girl in search of a position; that many employers will not have pretty girls in their offices, because they receive too much attention from the clerks.

Perhaps this is true in some cases—for instance, in an office in which the employer has a jealous wife; but generally it is not true. In most instances the young woman of prepossessing appearance who is seeking a place will secure an audience with the head of a firm when her plain-looking sister would be turned away. There is no use moralizing over the situation and saying that merit ought to dislodge good looks in such cases. We must take the world as we find it.

Now, I want to say a word about the treatment that young women in offices receive from the employers. If you were to believe all you see in the sensational newspapers you would have the opinion that a majority of the typewriters and stenographers accompanied their employers to lunch, to the theater and other places of amusement and were presented by them with boxes of bonbons and bouquets of American Beauty roses.

The truth is that the number of girls of this class is small indeed in comparison with the thousands of young women who earn their living in offices. Business men, as a rule, respect them and treat them in a gentlemanly manner. They have too much work to attend to during business hours to devote any of their time to paying compliments to their typewriters. Moreover, most men are proud and have too much regard for their reputations to pay marked attention to young women in their own offices. Girls who have been brought up properly, who are sensible and have will power need have no fear that they will not be treated with respect wherever they may be.

## MORE MONEY IS NEEDED.

By James R. Keene, Stock Speculator.

There are no signs of diminution in the general prosperity. Our foreign debt is smaller than at any period of our history, and our resources are immeasurably greater. The industrial and railroad outlook of the country is thoroughly satisfactory. The greatest menace is our financial system. When our business is expanding and there is a growing demand for funds, the United States treasury withdraws money from circulation. The financial stringency which we have passed through has not been due to lack of prosperity; it has been the result of it. We must have circulation sufficient to meet the growing business of the country.

JAMES R. KEENE

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

### OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Traveller Will Connect Kalamazoo and Chicago. Butcher Evidently Killed Himself—Port Huron Boys Fight for Sweetheart—Comerfeiter Punished.

Verification of the report that the building of the Elkhart-Kalamazoo interurban road would supply the missing link for an electric line between Kalamazoo and Chicago came in a dispatch from LaPorte, Ind., to the effect that E. D. Buckle, of Chicago, the principal bidder, of a project to build an electric railway to connect Elkhart and Valparaiso, Mr. Buckle's plans contemplate not only the connecting of Elkhart and Chicago, but the ultimate extension of the road to Angola, which is near the Ohio State line, and where connection will be made with a projected line that will establish continuous connection between Chicago and Toledo.

Arrested in His Stomach. Dr. V. O. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, has reported the result of the chemical analysis on the stomach of John P. Butler, whose dead body was found at his home in Muskegon, and who was thought to have been murdered. The test disclosed large quantities of arsenic, much more than enough to cause death. Prosecuting Attorney Cross has announced that the case will be dropped, as he is satisfied the man committed suicide. Mrs. Butler has been under suspicion of murdering her husband, and the case is the subject of a constant watch by the authorities.

Two Boys Fight for a Sweetheart. Jas. King and Kim Currie, two Port Huron youths, fought a ten-round bout with gloves to settle the question of who was to be the beau of a young lady in whom both were smitten. The young woman had treated both with equal favor and perfect objectivity, and the jealous rivalry being settled, the fight was decided upon. The affair occurred in an upstairs hall by shaded lamp light and was witnessed by some twenty friends of the combatants. At the end of the tenth round the decision was given to King and the boys shook hands.

Must for a Lost Physician. Dr. Charles Moze, who left Detroit, July 15 to go to Toledo, has not been seen or heard of since by his relatives. The police have been asked by the young physician's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Moze of Geneva, Neb., to try to locate the date of his disappearance. Dr. Moze wrote regularly. His relatives believe that he has met with foul play.

Two Years for Counterfeiting. George W. Frank of Cass County was taken to the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to serve a term of two years for counterfeiting. Frank made a full confession of his crime and it may result in other arrests in southern Michigan. Frank had been arrested by a man named Jones, who is in jail at Grand Rapids.

Killed on His Way Home. F. G. Hitchcock, father of the Michigan Central Railroad agent at Glenwood, was instantly killed by a locomotive at Glenwood. Mr. Hitchcock lived with his son at Glenwood. He had just returned from a visit at his daughter's in Massachusetts, and was waiting for a local train to carry him home. He was 72 years old.

Lost Boy Found Starving in Woods. A searching party found the 8-year-old son of Felix Gardner of Flatrock in the woods near Escanaba, nine miles from home, exhausted and famished. The boy wandered away from home and was lost in the woods for forty-eight hours without food and with only a small dog for company.

Opera House and Armory Burn. Fire broke out in the opera house and armory of Company G, Michigan National Guard, at Grand Rapids, Monday night. The opera house and armory, both owned by the Company G stock company. The loss is \$50,000, insured for \$25,000.

State Items of Interest. The new M. E. Church at Marquette is nearly completed, and will be dedicated Dec. 14.

Three more rural free delivery routes are to be established out of Stockbridge, making five in all.

Officials of Battle Creek are being commended for their action in ordering out all the nickel-plated machines.

An ordinance was recently enacted at Lansing prohibiting the distribution of drug and medicine samples from door to door.

William Clark, a young man living four miles northeast of Belleville, lost one of his legs in a corn husk while feeding the machine.

A syndicate of Chicago capitalists is securing options on about 5,000 acres of pine slashings in the vicinity of Nawaaga, the idea being to fence in the tract and convert it into a big fish and game preserve on the plan of the Turtle Lake Club in Alpena and Montmorency counties.

Owasso holds the record for the youngest known criminal kids in Michigan. They are Clemmie Doyle, aged 8, and Arthur Brown, aged 7. They are out of school, despite their tender years. The officers have been wishing the boys would grow faster, so that they might be sent to the reform school. On Sunday young Brown broke into the business office of the Story spoke works and tried to open the desk. He failed, but carried off a Winchester rifle, owned by Mr. Story. Monday the boys broke the seal on a car of merchandise and were making away with a pair of candy when a railroad man caught them. Doyle will be kept in the county jail until he is 10 years old; then he will go to the reform school.

Lathropism in the upper peninsula are now putting bells on their horses. Even that is not enough to prevent some of the "bummers" from shooting them for deer.

Farmers around Oklawaha are confronted by a new enemy to their financial department. Their hogs are dying off by scores and the loss is very heavy. Every possible effort is being made to check the disease.

Several people lately escaped from the Central House at Calumet, which was gutted by fire. Forty guests were sleeping in the building and were awakened with difficulty. The loss is \$10,000.

Charles M. Manning of Detroit and an Indiana man have bought and fenced in a tract of 400 acres of land in Muskegon County and will establish an Angora goat farm.

Love making comes high at Calumet. A little bit that Eric Lahti did cost him \$55. He bestowed his attentions upon a widow of three months' standing, and when he refused to desert at her request she called a policeman.

Oklawaha County produces more tobacco than all the rest of Michigan. Ninety-five per cent of the crop is sold in the county where the weed is raised, but it is a poor second, producing but 2,100 pounds a year to Oklawaha's 57,700.

## TRUSTS AND TARIFF.

President Roosevelt Says Tariff the One and Let the Other Alone.

"Only the evils of the trusts and let the tariff alone for the present." This is a full summary of the President's re-considerations in Congress upon these subjects. "The question of the regulation of the trusts," he observes, "stands apart from the question of tariff revision."

The President does not believe that the tariff should be the same yesterday, today, and forever. "Stability of economic policy," he remarks, "must always be the prime economic need. This stability should not be fossilization."

The principle of protection is approved by the country. That principle needs to be reemphasized at times to meet shifting business needs. But changes should be made with caution, without partisanship, and with an eye single to business interests. "There must never be any change," the President concludes, "which will jeopardize the standard of comfort of the American wage-worker."

The evils of trusts cannot be curbed by tinkering with the tariff. "The only relation of the tariff to big corporations," as the President rightly says, "is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable. The tariff remedy would be simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure against trusts would inevitably ruin the weaker competitors struggling against them."

To take the tariff off trust-made goods would, in fact, not weaken but strengthen the trusts, by destroying the independent producers which the tariff enables to live.

Hence it is necessary to seek for remedies for trust evils elsewhere than in tariff changes. In laws that will compel publicity in corporation management the President sees the first and readiest means of abating trust evils. These evils lie classes in general terms as "monopolies, unjust discriminations, fraudulent overcapitalization." Publicity would certainly stop overcapitalization. It would greatly check discrimination. It would tend to prevent monopoly by preventing the practices by which monopoly is built up and maintained.

The President believes that Congress has power, without a constitutional amendment, at least to enforce publicity upon all corporations doing an interstate business. Nor would the enforcement of publicity injure any one who ought not to be injured. "Publicity," as the President says, "can do no harm to the honest corporation. We need not be overdone about sparing the dishonest corporation."

"We can do nothing of good," says the President, in defining his attitude toward trusts, "in the way of regulating these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them. We are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth."

Such is the firm, resolute, progressive, and yet conservative spirit in which Theodore Roosevelt approaches the problem of the trusts. Such is the spirit in which he advises Congress to act. Such is the spirit in which the Republican majority in Congress must act if the party is to deserve and preserve the confidence of the American people. For the spirit of Theodore Roosevelt is the spirit of the American people—Chicago after Ocean.

Early Steam Mill. In "Anecdotes" published in London in 1822 is the following reference to an early use of steam for power: "In 1785 a flour company was originated in London, to grind corn by force of steam instead of wind or water; and in consequence an immense building, called the Albion Mills, was erected at the southeast corner of Blackfriars Bridge, of capacity sufficient to supply the greater part of London. The circumstance excited the jealousy of millers and others, and after the proprietors had received numerous threatening letters, the establishment was set on fire by some means in March, 1791, and burned to the ground, presenting the most rapid destruction by fire which had been seen. The loss to the proprietors and the persevering jealousy of persons concerned in the flour trade, led to the dissolution of the company, and the site of the mills was converted into dwellings, since called Albion Place."

A recently published report of a French savant shows that the Chaldeans and Babylonians were possessed of considerable metallurgical skill. A Babylonian statuette was found to consist of copper alloy containing 79.5 per cent of copper, 1.25 per cent of tin and 0.8 per cent of iron. A statuette from Chaldean, estimated to be 2,200 years old, was composed of nearly pure copper containing only a slight proportion of iron, whereas another Chaldean statuette, some 100 years older, consisted mainly of an alloy of four parts of copper with one part of lead and a trace of sulphur.

Eastly Pleased. The man in search of a cane man looked coldly at the young and eager young Frenchman before him, and shook his head.

"I don't wish another rat," he said. "I have one already; there would be nothing for you to do."

"But, monsieur," pleaded the young man, with outstretched hands, "if you could conceive how little it takes to occupy me!"

Cries for Senselessness. These may not be new remedies for senselessness, but they were new to the woman who heard them the other day, and they are worth repeating. A woman who travels frequently says she has always found offensive a piece of French soil. This she has dug up just before she starts on her trip she is to make by water, and it is placed where she can get at it easily. At the first symptom of illness she takes out her piece of soil and smells it and the odor of the fresh earth revives her immediately.

A Sure Sign. She—How annoying! I've forgotten to buy something I wanted. He—I thought as much when you said you had some money left.

She Was Disappointed. Mamma—You don't seem so happy since Harry called. Did anything pass between you?

Maud—No, not even a kiss.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

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## BEHIND THE SCENES.

Richard is a clown. How wonderful, how grand!  
How droll, how funny in each little part.  
What hopes, what toil, before it could be planned;  
What hardships led to its creator's art?

Think of the weary spinners at their looms,  
The tired fingers stitching at the seams,  
Think of the sewing girl in cheerless rooms,  
Battered by happy, hopeful dreams.

Behold a masterpiece wherein each fold  
And every dainty tuck springs from deep thought;  
These faces made by fingers worn and old,  
Ah, with what worlds of patience they were wrought.

Behold the gown, the masterpiece, and then  
Consider her whom it adorns, Dull-eyed  
And languid she sits idle. Unto men  
She shows the thoughtless surface of mere pride.  
—Chicago Record-Herald.

## The Adjusting of Things

He was standing alone under the trees when he saw her first. She strolled slowly past, chatting to a man, her black dress a trail of shadow on the shaven lawn. And the sight of her, the sound of her laugh, borne to him carelessly on the wind, brought his heart to his throat.

The carriage of her head was absolutely unchanged, her choice of color was still the same. He realized every thing with a tingling of his nerves, and the desire to touch even her hand stung him like a pain.

"It must be quite done," he said aloud. "She always looked a fuss. It must come about."  
The hand was playing in the distance. People were crowding resolutely toward the tea table, with their shawls of green and white. He was uncertain what to do.

He flung a fresh cigar and took a rapid turn. But smooth things as he would his thoughts were swinging. "After all," he said suddenly, "a man can't wait to lose his chance because he's found it." And flinging the cigar away he strode on to the path down which he had watched her pass.

The nearest tent was in full sight when he caught her up. He slackened his steps. He saw her stand and indicate a seat; he saw the man beside her nod and turn away, and in imagination he heard the lingering tones of her voice and saw her smile of dismissal. He had known them both a hundred times.

Memory was rampant; and stifling fear and hope and even possibilities, he went forward to his fate.  
She was drawing wistful patterns on the path with the tip of her parasol, and seemed engrossed. It was not until his shadow crossed her own that she raised her eyes.

"Joan," he said. Then he stopped. After four years' few men make a striking start.  
She lifted her head, and the color fled across her cheeks, leaving them pale.

"Joan," he said again.  
By a little accident her parasol slipped. In the moment of his stooping she recovered her mental balance. When he raised his head her smile was calm.

"Peter," she said. And the word seemed to carry everything and to imply everything that was most fit.  
He realized in a flash that she was perfected and improved. He felt that she had learned the knack of things.

"Peter," she said, "and after all this age of time."  
"Four years," he said laconically.  
"How exact!" She blushed again and raised her hand, touching her cheek. "Am I very—very prehistoric, Peter?" she laughed.

He studied her. "In a sense," he said, "perhaps."  
"Peter!"  
"Well, some women make history, you know," he looked fixedly at the tip of his nose. "You are a completed eyes there was nothing to be seen."

"Well," she said, "what have you to tell me? The world is bigger to you now than it used to be?"  
"Oh, I find it smaller. Everything is concentrated so, even ourselves. Nobody is uncommon now, because nobody has time. But we have still to shake hands. Welcome back to England," she held out her hand. "And, Peter, when did you get so social? You used to run from garden parties and things. What in the world brought you here?"

He took the extended hand, holding it in his own. "A lucky chance," he said slowly, "that was all."  
Her smile trembled a little, but she corrected the indiscretion with a laugh.

"What isn't chance? Even one's clothes hang on the mood of one's dressmaker. Am I smarter, Peter, than I used to be?"  
She stood back, and he looked at her with considering eyes. From her slim neck to the swing of her skirt she was worthy of being seen.

"Wonderful!" he said quietly. "And it is still always black."  
She raised her eyebrows for a moment. "Why, yes," she said, "of course." They were silent for a space, and she moved uneasily. With them the time for silences had gone by and had not yet come back.

Then the smile. "I'll be ready," she said. "I'll be ready for you, I'll be ready for you, I'll be ready for you."  
"I don't think I understand," he said.  
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She looked at him for a second; then she slipped close up to him and laid her fingers on his arm.  
"Well, Peter," her words caught. "I was good to Peter with all my heart, and grateful, but—her fingers tightened. 'But since he died—three months ago we were married—I have passed every day that some time you might come back.'"

Carstairs passed his fingers slowly over her hair.  
"Peter, have you nothing to say?"  
"Nothing," he said, "and too much." And very gently he took her in his arms.—The Tatler.

First Dining Car Made.  
It Was Called the "Delmonico" and Was Crudely Equipped.  
The first dining car was called the Delmonico, of course. It must have resembled our present beautiful dining cars, but slightly. Built by the Pullman Company at its pioneer works in Chicago, it was put into service in 1856, and after a short but distinguished career descended to the position of boarding car for constructors along the line, but it did not come to this, of course, until great improvements had been made upon it in subsequent models. It was built in two sections, with a kitchen in the middle. One end was reserved for ladies, and here no smoking was allowed, but the other end was a buffet arrangement and got itself nicknamed "the beer garden" before it had been in service many months.

The floor of the car was uncarpeted, and the seats were ordinary low-backed coach seats, upholstered in leather. The car was finished in a nut, but the ceiling was covered with oilcloth. The provision supply store room and refrigerator were under the center of the car, and access could be had to them only by means of a little brass ladder suspended from the side of the car. It was rather a precarious adventure for dining-car employees to make a visit to the larder while the train was in motion; inasmuch as there were a great many covered bridges and other obstructions along the line in those days which would undoubtedly have swept them into eternity had they not timed their trips down the little brass ladder strictly according to schedule. The kitchen was supplied with an ordinary soft coal range. Still in spite of all these peculiar disadvantages, the bill of fare for that time was considered most elaborate.

The most interesting thing, however, about the Delmonico was the way in which the employees kept tab on the receipts. When a passenger entered the car, the conductor handed the waiter who was to take care of him a small pasteboard ticket, which the waiter straightway deposited in a pasteboard box in the kitchen. At the terminal station the ticket agent came into the car, unlocked the tin box, and with due ceremony counted up the tickets. The conductor and other employees, while not being required to give an exact account, were expected to make an approximate check in accordance with the number of passengers served.

Talk about your graft! Are there any opportunities like that nowadays?—Leslie's Weekly.  
The natives of southwest Greenland, nearly 10,000 in number, are scarcely holding their own, though the Danes are promoting their welfare in a way to meet the commendation of the whole civilized world. Every precaution is taken to prevent the introduction of diseases by the casual visits of whalers and other seafarers, their habitations have been improved and they are the most prosperous and comfortable of all the Esquimaux groups. There is scarcely a pure blood among them, for in the century and a half during which they have been under the government and influence of the whites they have acquired a large admixture of European blood. It remains to be seen whether they will continue to hold their own in the battle for life, which at best is very severe throughout the Arctic regions.

The Labrador natives are decreasing and now number only about 1,500 souls. Twenty years ago the population of all the Esquimaux groups was estimated as over 30,000; it is not believed today that they exceed 17,000 in number. Undoubtedly the poor hygienic conditions of their lives tend to diminish the population. Their huts have no provision for ventilation; their hygienic conditions are less favorable than those of the more southern latitudes. It is generally believed that the Arctic authorities that the pure bloods are quite certain to become extinct, though it is likely that the mixed bloods, as they improve in knowledge and civilization, may be able to exist and perhaps to increase in numbers.—New York Sun.

Mother of Her Country.  
Six men held the title of "Father of His Country" before Washington. Few seem to know that there was a "Mother of Her Country." She was Maria Theresa, the great Empress of Austria, according to the New York Press. It is said she made one mistake in the course of her reign—conceding to the partition of Poland. On the edge of the document given her to sign she wrote: "I consent because so many great and learned men will have it so, but after I am dead and gone people will see the consequence of this breaking through all that has hitherto been holy and just." Her daughter was the unhappy Marie Antoinette.

Seventy sepulchral urns containing old coins and other relics dating from the Augustinian epoch have been discovered at Aquilina, the ancient Roman town, near Trieste, which was destroyed by Attila.

Alaska has paid its cost, twenty times. It was bought for \$7,200,000 and has supplied \$140,000,000 in furs, fish and gold.

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"THAT AWFUL BOY."  
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Once he calmly admitted that he had been lodging in the palace for a fortnight. He had lain snug during the day, sleeping in the royal apartments, and at night had wandered from room to room, helping himself to the food left over from royal repasts. He had seen the queen repeatedly, and, indeed, had never been far from her.

The matter was considered so serious that the boy was summoned before a special meeting of the privy council. He refused to give any account of his secret. Soon after he disappeared and it is supposed that he was removed under state protection.

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"The big bear heard the call and saw that to save the man he had to get quickly, so he scratched his foot and sprinkled his blood over the man."

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PLUCKY MARY.  
If there is one thing that Mary Saunders has always dreamed of doing some day it is professional tight-rope walking. Never a circus has Mary visited but she has come away more desirous than ever of performing this feat. Many an hour of surreptitious practice has she enjoyed with the aid of a clothesline or trunk rope stretched across the attic or cellar. And perhaps one of the many reasons why she has always loved to visit her grandfather might be found in the big rope stretched over the heated hay in the big barn, on which she can walk and posture with such ease.

This last summer Mary spent with her grandfather—out in the Kansas country, where the creeks run in every direction, and where the Missouri River, "backing up," swells them heavily after every serious rain. And there came a time, not long ago, when the tight-rope walking helped.

"Don't go across or very near the Four-mile Creek today, children," said the grandfather at dinner to Mary and her six-year-old cousin, Bertha, who was also spending the summer on the farm.

"Last night's rain made the river back up badly," he continued, "and today the creek is running very fast. The undercurrent is always strong in the Four-mile, and anyone who got in would find it difficult to get out."



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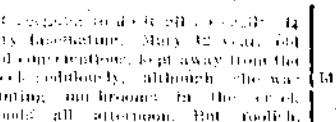
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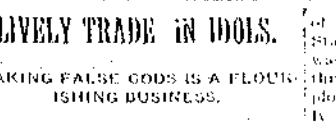
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If there is one thing that Mary Saunders has always dreamed of doing some day it is professional tight-rope walking. Never a circus has Mary visited but she has come away more desirous than ever of performing this feat. Many an hour of surreptitious practice has she enjoyed with the aid of a clothesline or trunk rope stretched across the attic or cellar. And perhaps one of the many reasons why she has always loved to visit her grandfather might be found in the big rope stretched over the heated hay in the big barn, on which she can walk and posture with such ease.

This last summer Mary spent with her grandfather—out in the Kansas country, where the creeks run in every direction, and where the Missouri River, "backing up," swells them heavily after every serious rain. And there came a time, not long ago, when the tight-rope walking helped.

"Don't go across or very near the Four-mile Creek today, children," said the grandfather at dinner to Mary and her six-year-old cousin, Bertha, who was also spending the summer on the farm.

"Last night's rain made the river back up badly," he continued, "and today the creek is running very fast. The undercurrent is always strong in the Four-mile, and anyone who got in would find it difficult to get out."



There was a little kitten once  
Who was of dogs afraid;  
And being by no means a dunce,  
His plans he boldly made.

He said, "It's only on the land  
That dogs run after me,  
So I will buy a cat-boat, and  
I'll sail away to sea."

"Out there from dogs I'll be secure,  
And each night, ere I sleep,  
To make assurance doubly sure,  
A dog-watch I will keep."

He bought a cat-boat, hired a crew,  
And one fine summer day  
Triumphantly his flag he flew,  
And gaily sailed away.

But in mid-ocean one midnight—  
"T was very, very dark—  
The pilot screamed in sudden fright,  
"I hear a passing bark!"

"Oh, what is that?" the kitten said,  
The pilot said, "I fear  
An ocean greyhound's feet ahead,  
And diving very near!"

"Alack!" the kitten cried, "alack!  
This is no paltry pnp!  
An ocean greyhound's on my track—  
I may as well give up!"  
—Carlyle Wells, in St. Nicholas.

"THAT AWFUL BOY."  
An old story, which will bring a smile to the faces of those old enough to remember the circumstances, hangs on the lips of "That awful boy Jones," London Black and White, who tells the story for the benefit of the present generation. Fifty or more years ago the "awful boy" was the son of a Queen Victoria's life, and his short career in public contains a mystery which would try the mettle of Sherlock Holmes.

He was a barber's apprentice who in some unexplained way discovered a passage into Buckingham palace, with which he alone was acquainted. When he was first found trespassing he was gently admonished and sent home. Soon after he was encountered again in the palace. He would not tell how he obtained access. Again he was sent home and again he reappeared.

Once he calmly admitted that he had been lodging in the palace for a fortnight. He had lain snug during the day, sleeping in the royal apartments, and at night had wandered from room to room, helping himself to the food left over from royal repasts. He had seen the queen repeatedly, and, indeed, had never been far from her.

The matter was considered so serious that the boy was summoned before a special meeting of the privy council. He refused to give any account of his secret. Soon after he disappeared and it is supposed that he was removed under state protection.

WHY INDIANS PAINT.  
Once an old Apache Indian, when asked the question why his people painted their faces, told this little legend:  
"Long ago, when men were weak and animals were big and strong, a chief of the red men who lived in these mountains went out to get a deer. For his people were hungry. After walking all day he saw a deer and shot at it; but the arrow was turned aside and wounded a mountain lion, which was also after the deer. When the lion felt the sting of the arrow he jumped up and bounded after the man, who ran for his life."

"He was almost exhausted and when he felt his strength giving way he fell to the ground, calling on the big bear who, you know, is the grandfather of men—to save him."  
"The big bear heard the call and saw that to save the man he had to get quickly, so he scratched his foot and sprinkled his blood over the man."

"Now, you must know that no animal will eat of the bear or taste of his blood. So when the lion reached the man he smelled the blood and turned away; but as he did so his foot scraped the face of the man, leaving the marks of his claws on the blood-smeared face."

"When the lion found that he was injured he was so thankful that he left the blood to dry on his face, and never washed it off, but left it until it peeled off."

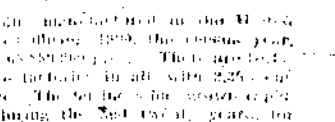
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